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A SHORTER
GREEK PRIMER

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A SHORTER GREEK PRIMER

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The Alphabet

The Greek Alphabet consisted of twenty-four letters

A	α	alpha	=	a	
B	β	bēta	=	b	
Γ	γ	gamma	=	g	Always hard
Δ	δ	delta	=	d	
E	ε	epsilon	=	e	
Z	ζ	zēta	=	z	
H	η	ēta	=	ē	
Θ	θ ϑ	thēta	=	th	
I	ι	iōta	=	i	
K	κ	kappa	=	k	
Λ	λ	lambda	=	l	
M	μ	mu	=	m	
N	ν	nu	=	n	
Ξ	ξ	xi	=	x (= ks)	
O	ο	omicron	=	o	
Π	π	pi	=	p	
P	ρ	rho	=	rh, r	
Σ	σ ς	sigma	=	s	s only at the end of a word
T	τ	tau	=	t	
Υ	υ	upsilon	=	ü	
Φ	φ	phi	=	ph	
X	χ	chi	=	kh	
Ψ	ψ	psi	=	ps	
Ω	ω	ōmega	=	ō	

Note 1.—γ has the sound of ν before κ, γ, χ, ξ, as ἀγχι near = ankhi.

Note 2.—There was in old Greek a letter which had the symbol F, and was pronounced like our f or v. It is called digamma.

Dialects

The purest Greek was called Attic, because it was spoken and written in Attica, and it was the language of the great Athenian writers. It was an offshoot of the Ionic dialect.

The chief dialects were

- (1) The **Æolic**, a very old dialect, used by Alcaeus and Sappho.
- (2) The **Doric**, used by the Spartans and Corinthians. The chief characteristic of Doric is the use of α for η .
- (3) The **Ionic**, used by the Ionian race in Asia and Greece. Homer wrote in the older Ionic, and Herodotus in the later. It has many singular forms, *e.g.*, the use of κ for π ; the absence of contraction and aspirates. From this came
- (4) The **Attic**, the language used by Sophocles, Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, Demosthenes, and the other great Athenian writers.
- (5) The **Alexandrine**, the Greek of the East after Alexander's conquests, used by the writers of the New Testament.

Vowels and Consonants

The VOWELS are divided into

(1) *Hard vowels*, α, ε η, ο ω

(2) *Soft vowels*, ι, υ

DIPHTHONGS are formed by a hard vowel preceding a soft one

αι αυ ει ευ οι ου

When a long vowel precedes ι, the iota is written under the other (*subscript*)

α ι η υ

The CONSONANTS are divided into

(1) **Mutes.**

These are divided again into

	Hard	Soft	Aspirated
Gutturals or throat-sounds	κ	γ	χ
Labials or lip-sounds . .	π	β	φ
Dentals or tooth-sounds .	τ	δ	θ

(2) **Semi-vowels.**

These are divided again into

(a) Nasals, ν μ γ = ν

(b) Spirants, σ

(c) Liquids, λ ρ

Characters and Signs

BREATHING.—The Greeks had no letter corresponding to *h* aspirate, but they had a sign (´) which is called a “rough breathing,” and which was placed over the initial vowel, or, in the case of a diphthong, over the second vowel. Thus

ῥα = *hōra* αἰ = *hai*

Initial *ρ υ* have always a rough breathing

ῥήτωρ ὕπνος

The soft breathing (˘) simply shows the absence of the aspirate

ἀρά = *ara*

STOPS.—The Stops in Greek are

Full Stop (.)	Colon, Semicolon (·)
Comma (,)	Note of Interrogation (;)

ELISION takes place when the last vowel of a word is cut out before the first vowel of another, and is shown by an Apostrophe (’)

κατ’ αὐτόν for κατὰ αὐτόν

CRASIS takes place when two words become one, and is shown by a *Coronis* (˘)

ταῦτά for τὰ αὐτά

The **ACCENTS** are three

Acute (´) καί.

Grave (`) καὶ ἔλεγον.

Circumflex (^) τῶν.

PARAGOGIC ν.—In the Dative Plural of Nouns (of the 3rd Declension), and in Verbs where the Third Person Singular and Plural end in -ε and -σι, ν is added to the end of a word before a vowel, or at the end of a sentence

ἔτυπεν αὐτόν λούουσιν

Contraction of Vowels

The contraction of two hard vowels into one sound is usual in Attic Greek. The following methods should be learnt before proceeding with contracted Nouns and Verbs.

(1) *αα, αε, αη* become *α*

αο, αω „ *ω*

αει, αη „ *ᾱ*

αοι „ *ῥ*

αου „ *ῶ*

(2) *εα, εη* become *η*

εε, εει „ *ει*

εο, εου „ *ου*

εω „ *ῶ*

εαι, εη „ *η*

εοι „ *οι*

(3) *οα, οη, οω* become *ω*

οε, οο, οου „ *ου*

οει, οη „ *οῖ*

Exceptions

In contracted Adjectives and Neuters of the Second Declension, *εα* becomes *α*—as *χρυσέας, χρυσᾶς; δστέα, δστᾶ*.

In the Dual of the Third Declension *εε* becomes *η*—as *εὐγενέε, εὐγενῇ*.

The sound of *ο* prevails as a rule over other sounds, but it disappears in contracted Adjectives;—as *διπλόα, διπλᾶ*.

Assimilation

1. When a mute comes into contact with a dental it is changed into a letter of the same order, *i.e.* before a hard, soft, or aspirate, it becomes hard, soft, or aspirate. Thus

- (1) Before τ gutturals change to κ , labials to π .

δεκτός	from	δέχομαι
γέγραπται	„	γράφω
λεκτός	„	λέγω

- (2) Before δ gutturals change to γ , labials to β .

ὄγδοος	from	ὀκτώ
ἔβδομος	„	ἐπτά

- (3) Before θ gutturals change to χ , labials to ϕ .

ἐπλέχθην	from	πλέκω
ἐπέμφθην	„	πέμπω

2. Before μ gutturals become γ , dentals σ , labials μ .

πέπλεγμαι	from	πλέκω
ἦνυσμαι	„	ἀνύτω
λέλειμμαι	„	λείπω

3. ν before a labial becomes μ
 „ guttural „ γ
 „ liquid „ λ, ρ

ἐμ-φύω	for	ἐν-φύω	ἐλλείπω	for	ἐν-λείπω
ἐγ-γράφω	„	ἐν-γράφω	συρ-ρέω	„	συν-ρέω

Dissimilation is the opposite change. A dental before a dental becomes σ , as ἐπέπειστο for ἐπέπειθο. Aspirates often become hard letters, as τέθυκα for θέθυκα.

Letters are sometimes dropped, especially dentals and ν —as λάμπας for λάμπαδς, ἡγεμόσι for ἡγεμόνσι.

Compensatory Lengthening lengthens syllables to compensate for loss of letters—as ὁδοῦσι for ὁδόντις, πᾶς for πάντις.

DECLENSION

There are in Greek

- (1) Three Numbers—Singular, Dual (for two things), Plural. The Dual is seldom used.
- (2) Five Cases—Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative.
- (3) Three Genders—Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

The **Stem** is that part of a word to which the terminations of the cases and tenses are added. Thus the stem of λόγος is λογο. The **Character** is the last letter of the stem.

There are three Declensions in Greek

1. Stems ending in α.
2. Stems ending in ο.
3. Stems ending in various vowels and consonants.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE, ὁ, ἡ, τό, "the"

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Singular</i>	<i>N.</i>	ὁ	ἡ	τό
	<i>A.</i>	τόν	τήν	τό
	<i>G.</i>	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	<i>D.</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
<i>Dual</i>	<i>N.A.</i>	τώ	τώ	τώ
	<i>G.D.</i>	τοῖν	τοῖν	τοῖν
<i>Plural</i>	<i>N.</i>	οἱ	αἱ	τά
	<i>A.</i>	τούς	τάς	τά
	<i>G.</i>	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	<i>D.</i>	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

First Declension

α STEMS

1. Masculine

Stems : νεανια, *youth* ; κριτα, *judge*

Singular	N.	νεανίας	κριτής
	V.	νεανιά	κριτᾶ
	A.	νεανίαν	κριτήν
	G.	νεανίου	κριτοῦ
	D.	νεανία	κριτῇ
Dual	N.V.A.	νεανία	κριτᾶ
	G.D.	νεανίαιν	κριταῖν
Plural	N.V.	νεανίαι	κριταί
	A.	νεανίας	κριτάς
	G.	νεανίων	κριτῶν
	D.	νεανίαις	κριταῖς

Decline also : ταμίας, *steward* ; πολίτης, *citizen*.

2. Feminine

Stems : χώρα, *land* ; μαχα, *battle* ; θαλαττα, *sea*

Singular	N.	χώρᾱ	μάχη	θάλαττα
	V.	χώρᾱ	μάχη	θάλαττα
	A.	χώρᾱν	μάχην	θάλατταιν
	G.	χώρᾱς	μάχης	θαλάττης
	D.	χώρᾱ	μάχῃ	θαλάττῃ
Dual	N.V.A.	χώρᾱ	μάχᾱ	θαλάττᾱ
	G.D.	χώραιν	μάχαιν	θαλάτταιν
Plural	N.	χωραι	μάχαι	θάλατται
	V.	χωραι	μάχαι	θάλατται
	A.	χωρᾱς	μάχᾱς	θαλάττᾱς
	G.	χωρῶν	μαχῶν	θαλαττῶν
	D.	χωραις	μάχαις	θαλάτταις

Decline also : φιλία, *friendship* ; θύρα, *door* ; νίκη, *victory* ; γλῶσσα, *tongue*.Note.—Alpha pure (i.e., after a vowel or ρ) is retained all through the Singular, as in χώρα. μνᾱ, *mina*, though impure, retains the α.

Second Declension

ο STEMS

Masculine and Neuter

Stem : *λογο, speech, m. ; ξυγο, wood, n.*

Singular	N.	λόγος	ξυγόν
	V.	λόγε	ξυγόν
	A.	λόγον	ξυγόν
	G.	λόγου	ξυγοῦ
	D.	λόγῳ	ξυγῷ
Dual	N.V.A.	λόγω	ξυγῶ
	G.D.	λόγοιν	ξυγοῖν
Plural	N.V.	λόγοι	ξυγά
	A.	λόγους	ξυγά
	G.	λόγων	ξυγῶν
	D.	λόγοις	ξυγοῖς

Decline also : *άνθρωπος, man, m. ; οἶκος, house, m. ; ὁδός, way, f. ; ἔργον, work, n.*

Contracted Nouns

Attic Declension

Stems : *πλοο, voyage, m. ; ὀστεο, bone, n.*

νεω, temple, m.

Singular	N.	πλοῦς	ὀστοῦν	νεώς
	V.	πλοῦ	ὀστοῦν	νεώς
	A.	πλοῦν	ὀστοῦν	νεών
	G.	πλοῦ	ὀστοῦ	νεώ
	D.	πλωῖ	ὀστῶ	νεῶ
Dual	N.V.A.	πλώ	ὀστώ	νεώ
	G.D.	πλοῖν	ὀστοῖν	νεῶν
Plural	N.	πλοι	ὀστᾶ	νεῶ
	V.	πλοι	ὀστᾶ	νεῶ
	A.	πλοῦς	ὀστᾶ	νεώς
	G.	πλών	ὀστών	νεών
	D.	πλοῖς	ὀστοῖς	νεῶς

Decline also : *νοῦς, mind, m. ; κανοῦν, basket, n. ; λεώς, people, m.*

Note 1.—There are many Feminine Nouns of this declension : *νῆσος, island ; νόσος, disease, etc.*

Note 2.—The Vocative of *θεός, god, goddess*, is *θεός*.

Note 3.—The *ω* in the Attic Declension is instead of *ο*. In all terminations where *ι* occurs it is subscript.

Third Declension

The Third Declension Stems are divided into

A. CONSONANT STEMS

1. Stems in Mutes—(1) Gutturals, κ, γ, χ.
(2) Dentals, τ, δ, θ.
(3) Labials, π, β, φ.
2. Stems in Semivowels—(1) Liquids, λ, ρ.
(2) Nasals, ν (μ).
(3) Spirants, σ, ϕ.

B. SOFT VOWEL STEMS

- (1) ι and υ.
- (2) Diphthongs.

1. STEMS IN MUTES

(i.) Guttural Stems

Stems : φύλακ, *guard*, m. ; πτερνγ, *wing*, f. ; ὄνυχ, *nail*, m.

<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	φύλαξ φύλαξ φύλακ-α φύλακ-ος φύλακ-ι	πτέρνξ πτέρνξ πτέρνγ-α πτέρνγ-ος πτέρνγ-ι	ὄνυξ ὄνυξ ὄνυχ-α ὄνυχ-ος ὄνυχ-ι
<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A. G. D. -	φύλακ-ε φυλάκ-οιν	πτέρνγ-ε πτέρνγ-οιν	ὄνυχ-ε ὄνυχ-οιν
<i>Plural</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	φύλακ-ες φύλακ-ες φύλακ-ας φυλάκ-ων φύλαξι(ν)	πτέρνγ-ες πτέρνγ-ες πτέρνγ-ας πτερύγ-ων πτέρνξι(ν)	ὄνυχ-ες ὄνυχ-ες ὄνυχ-ας ὄνυχ-ων ὄνυξι(ν)

Decline also : κῆρυξ, -ῦκος, *herald*, m. ; σάλπιγξ, -ιγγος, *trumpet*, f. ; πτύξ, -υχός, *fold*, f.

(ii.) Stems in Dentals, τ, δ, θ

Masculine and Feminine

Stems : ἔρωτ, *love*, m. ; λαμπᾶδ, *torch*, f. ; κορυθ, *helmet*, f.

<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	ἔρωτ ἔρωτ-α ἔρωτ-ος ἔρωτ-ι	λαμπᾶς λαμπᾶδ-α λαμπᾶδ-ος λαμπᾶδ-ι	κορυθ κορυθ-α, -υν κορυθ-ος κορυθ-ι
<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	ἔρωτ-ε ἑρώτ-οιν	λαμπᾶδ-ε λαμπᾶδ-οιν	κορυθ-ε κορύθ-οιν
<i>Plural</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	ἔρωτ-ες ἔρωτ-ας ἑρώτ-ων ἔρω-σι(ν)	λαμπᾶδ-ες λαμπᾶδ-ας λαμπᾶδ-ων λαμπᾶ-σι(ν)	κορυθ-ες κορυθ-ας κορύθ-ων κόρυ-σι(ν)

Decline also : χάρις, -ίτος, *favour*, f. ; φυγάς, -ᾶδος, *exile*, c.

Neuters

Stems : σωμάτ, *body* ; κεράτ, *horn*

<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	σῶμα σώματ-ος σώματ-ι	κέρα-ς κεράτ-ος κεράτ-ι
<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	σώματ-ε σωμάτ-οιν	κεράτ-ε κεράτ-οιν
<i>Plural</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	σώματ-α σωμάτ-ων σώμα-σι(ν)	κεράτ-α κεράτ-ων κερά-σι(ν)

κέρας, when it means *wing of an army*, makes Genitive and Dative Singular κέρως, κέρᾱ.Decline also : στόμα, -ᾶτος, *mouth*, n. ; τέρας, -ᾶτος, *sign*, n.

Note—In the Dative Plural dentals disappear, e.g. ἔρωσι for ἑρωσι.

Stems in Dentals, ντ, κτ

Stems : γεροντ, *old man*, m.; ὀδοντ, *tooth*, m.; νυκτ, *night*, f.

Singular	N.	γέρων	ὀδού-ς	νύξ
	V.	γέρον	ὀδοῦ-ς	νύξ
	A.	γέροντ-α	ὀδόντ-α	νύκτ-α
	G.	γέροντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος	νυκτ-ός
	D.	γέροντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι	νυκτ-ί
Dual	N.V.A.	γέροντ-ε	ὀδόντ-ε	νύκτ-ε
	G.D.	γερόντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-οιν	νυκτ-οῖν
Plural	N.	γέροντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες	νύκτ-ες
	V.	γέροντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες	νύκτ-ες
	A.	γέροντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας	νύκτ-ας
	G.	γερόντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων	νυκτ-ῶν
	D.	γερού-σι(ν)	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν)	νυξί(ν)

Decline also : λέων, -οντος, *lion*, m.; γίγας, -αντος, *giant*, m.

Note.—In Dative Plural ντ is dropped before σ, and the vowels are lengthened in compensation (*vide* p. 6).

(iii.) Stems in Labials, π, β

Stems : γυπ, *vulture*, m.; φλεβ, *vein*, f.

Singular	N.V.	γυψ	φλέψ
	A.	γυπ-α	φλέβ-α
	G.	γυπ-ός	φλεβ-ός
	D.	γυπ-ί	φλεβ-ί
Dual	N.V.A.	γυπ-ε	φλέβ-ε
	G.D.	γυπ-οῖν	φλεβ-οῖν
Plural	N.V.	γυπ-ες	φλέβ-ες
	A.	γυπ-ας	φλέβ-ας
	G.	γυπ-ῶν	φλεβ-ῶν
	D.	γυψί(ν)	φλεψί(ν)

Decline also : κώνωψ, -ωπος, *gnat*, m.; χάλυψ, -υβος, *iron*, m.

2. STEMS IN SEMIVOWELS

(i.) Stems in Liquids, λ, ρ

Stems : ἄλ, salt, m.; θηρ, wild beast, m.; ῥήτορ, rhetorician, m.

Singular	N.	ἄλς	θήρ	ῥήτωρ
	V.	ἄλς	θήρ	ῥήτορ
	A.	ἄλ-α	θήρ-α	ῥήτορ-α
	G.	ἄλ-ός	θηρ-ός	ῥήτορ-ος
	D.	ἄλ-ί	θηρ-ί	ῥήτορ-ι
Dual	N.V.A.	ἄλ-ε	θήρ-ε	ῥήτορ-ε
	G.D.	ἄλ-οῖν	θηρ-οῖν	ῥητόρ-οιν
Plural	N.V.	ἄλ-ες	θήρ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
	A.	ἄλ-ας	θήρ-ας	ῥήτορ-ας
	G.	ἄλ-ων	θηρ-ων	ῥητόρ-ων
	D.	ἄλ-σί(ν)	θηρ-σί(ν)	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)

Decline also : ἀροτήρ, -ῆρος, ploughman, m.; ἡγήτωρ, -ορος, leader, m.

Note.—The Vocative of σῶτηρ, saviour, is σῶτερ.

Stems : πατερ, father, m.; ἀνερ, man, m.

Singular	N.	πατήρ	ἀνήρ
	V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ
	A.	πατέρ-α	ἄν-δ-ρ-α
	G.	πατρ-ός	ἀν-δ-ρ-ός
	D.	πατρ-ί	ἀν-δ-ρ-ί
Dual	N.V.A.	πατέρ-ε	ἄν-δ-ρ-ε
	G.D.	πατέρ-οιν	ἀν-δ-ρ-οῖν
Plural	N.V.	πατέρ-ες	ἄν-δ-ρ-ες
	A.	πατέρ-ας	ἄν-δ-ρ-ας
	G.	πατέρ-ων	ἀν-δ-ρ-ων
	D.	πατρᾶ-σι(ν)	ἀν-δ-ρᾶ-σι(ν)

Decline also : μήτηρ, -τρός, mother, f.; θυγάτηρ, -τρός, daughter, f.; γαστήρ, -τρός, belly, f.

Note.—The declension of ἀνήρ is peculiar, δ taking the place of ε.

(ii.) Stems in Nasal *v*

Stems: Ἑλλην, *Greek*, m. ; ποιμεν, *shepherd*, m. ; ἀγων, *contest*, m.

<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	Ἑλλην Ἑλλην-α Ἑλλην-ος Ἑλλην-ι	ποιμήν ποιμέν-α ποιμέν-ος ποιμέν-ι	ἀγών ἀγών-α ἀγών-ος ἀγών-ι
<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	Ἑλλην-ε Ἑλλήν-οιν	ποιμέν-ε ποιμέν-οιν	ἀγών-ε ἀγών-οιν
<i>Plural</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	Ἑλλην-ες Ἑλλην-ας Ἑλλήν-ων Ἑλλη-σι(ν)	ποιμέν-ες ποιμέν-ας ποιμέν-ων ποιμέ-σι(ν)	ἀγών-ες ἀγών-ας ἀγών-ων ἀγῶ-σι(ν)

Decline also: μῆν, -ός, *month*, m. ; φρήν, -ενός, *mind*, f. ; αἰών, -ῶνος, *age*, m.

Stems: ἡγεμον, *leader*, m. ; δελφῖν, *dolphin*, m.

<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	ἡγεμών ἡγεμόν-α ἡγεμόν-ος ἡγεμόν-ι	δελφίς δελφῖν-α δελφῖν-ος δελφῖν-ι
<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	ἡγεμόν-ε ἡγεμόν-οιν	δελφῖν-ε δελφίν-οι
<i>Plural</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	ἡγεμόν-ες ἡγεμόν-ας ἡγεμόν-ων ἡγεμό-σι(ν)	δελφῖν-ες δελφῖν-ας δελφίν-ων δελφῖ-σι(ν)

Decline also: γείτων, -ονος, *neighbour*, m. ; ῥίς, ῥινός, *nose*, f.

(iii.) Stems in Spirant *s*

Stems : Σωκράτης, *Socrates*, m. ; τριήρης, *trireme*, f. ; γένος, *race*, n.

<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	Σωκράτης Σώκρατες Σωκράτη Σωκράτους Σωκράτει	τριήρης τριήρες τριήρη τριήρους τριήρει	γένος γένος γένος γένους γένει
<i>Dual</i>	N.V.A. G.D.		τριήρη τριηροῖν	γένη γενοῖν
<i>Plural</i>	N.V.A. G. D.		τριήρεις τριήρων τριήρε-σι(ν)	γένη γενῶν γένε-σι(ν)

Decline also : Δημοσθένης, *Demosthenes*, m. ; τείχος, *wall*, n.

Note.—The *s* of the stem is elided, and contraction takes place, e.g. gen. sing. γένους = γένεσ-ος.

STEMS IN VOWELS

(1) Soft Vowels, *i, u*

Stems : πόλις, *city*, f. ; συ, *pig*, c. ; πηχυ, *forearm*, m.

<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	πόλις πόλι πόλι-ν πόλεως πόλει	σῦ-ς σῦ σῦ-ν συ-ός συ-ί	πήχυ-ς πήχυ πήχυ-ν πήχεως πήχει
<i>Dual</i>	N.V.A. G.D.	πόλη πολέ-οιν	σύ-ε συ-οῖν	πήχη πηχέ-οιν
<i>Plural</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	πόλεις πόλεις πόλεις πόλε-ων πόλε-σι(ν)	σύ-ες σύ-ες σῦς συ-ῶν συ-σί(ν)	πήχεις πήχεις πήχεις πήχε-ων πήχε-σι(ν)

Decline also : τάξις, *rank*, f. ; πέλεκυς, *axe*, m. (like πήχυς).

VOWEL STEMS

*Soft Vowels—Neuters*Stem : ἄστυ, *city**Diphthong Stems*Stem : βασιλεῦ, *king, m.*

<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	ἄστυ ἄστεως ἄστει	<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	βασιλεύ-ς βασιλεῦ βασιλέ-α βασιλέως βασιλεῖ
<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	ἄσθη ἄστέ-οιν	<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	βασιλῆ βασιλέ-οιν
<i>Plural</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	ἄσθη ἄστέ-ων ἄστε-σι(ν)	<i>Plural</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	βασιλῆς or -εῖς βασιλῆς or -εῖς βασιλέ-ας βασιλέ-ων βασιλεῦ-σι(ν)

Decline also : δρομεύς, *runner, m.*Stems : πειθο, *persuasion, f.* ; αἶδο, *shame, f.* ; ἥρω, *hero, m.*

<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	πειθῶ πειθοῖ πειθῶ πειθοῦς πειθοῖ	αἰδῶς αἰδοῖ αἰδῶ αἰδοῦς αἰδοῖ	ἥρω-ς ἥρω-ς ἥρω-α, ἥρω ἥρω-ος ἥρω
<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A. G. D.			ἥρω-ε ἥρώ-οιν
<i>Plural</i>	N. V. A. G. D.			ἥρω-ες ἥρω-ας ἥρώ-ων ἥρω-σι(ν)

Decline also : ἡχώ, *echo, f.* ; δμῶς, *slave, m.* (like ἥρως).

Irregular Nouns of Third Declension

Stems : βου, ox, c. ; γονατ, knee, n. ; γρᾶν, old woman, f.

<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	βοῦ-ς βοῦ βοῦ-ν βο-ός βο-ί	γόνυ γόνυ γόνυ γονατ-ος γονατ-ι	γρᾶν-ς γρᾶν γρᾶν-ν γρᾶ-ός γρᾶ-ί
<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	βό-ε βο-οῖν	γονατ-ε γονάτ-οιν	γρᾶ-ε γρᾶ-οῖν
<i>Plural</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	βό-ες βοῦ-ς βο-ῶν βου-σί(ν)	γονατ-α γονατ-α γονάτ-ων γόνα-σι(ν)	γρᾶ-ες γρᾶν-ς γρᾶ-ῶν γρᾶν-σί(ν)

Stems : γυναικ, woman, f. ; δораτ, spear, n. ; Ζευ, Δι, Zeus, m.

<i>Singular</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	γυνή γύναι γυναῖκ-α γυναικ-ός γυναικ-ί	δόρυ δόρυ δόρυ δόρατ-ος, δορός δόρατ-ι, δορί, or δόρει	Ζεύ-ς Ζεῦ Δί-α Δι-ός Δι-ί
<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	γυναῖκ-ε γυναικ-οῖν	δόρατ-ε δοράτ-οιν	
<i>Plural</i>	N. V. A. G. D.	γυναῖκ-ες γυναῖκ-ας γυναικ-ῶν γυναιξί(ν)	δόρατ-α δόρατ-α δοράτ-ων δόρα-σι(ν)	

Stems : κυ(ο)ν, *dog*, m. f.; ναυ, *ship*, f.; ὀρνι(θ), *bird*, m. f.

Singular	N. V. A. G. D.	κύων κύων κύν-α κυν-ός κυν-ί	ναῦ-ς ναῦ ναῦ-ν νεώς νηϊ	ὄρνι-ς ὄρνι ὄρνι-ν, ὄρνιθ-α ὄρνιθ-ος ὄρνιθ-ι
Dual	N. V. A. G. D.	κύν-ε κυν-οῖν	νηε νεοῖν	ὄρνιθ-ε ὄρνιθ-οιν
Plural	N. V. A. G. D.	κύν-ες κύν-ας κυν-ῶν κυσί(ν)	νηες ναῦς νεῶν ναυσί(ν)	ὄρνιθ-ες, ὄρνεις ὄρνιθ-ας, ὄρνεις ὄρνιθ-ων ὄρνι-σι(ν)

Stems : ὠτ, *ear*, n. ; ποδ, *foot*, m. ; ὕδατ, *water*, n.

Singular	N. V. A. G. D.	οὔ-ς οὔ-ς οὔ-ς ὠτ-ός ὠτ-ί	πού-ς πού-ς πόδ-α ποδ-ός ποδ-ί	ὑδαρ ὑδαρ ὑδαρ ὑδατ-ος ὑδατ-ι
Dual	N. V. A. G. D.	ῶτ-ε ὠτ-οιν	πόδ-ε ποδ-οῖν	
Plural	N. V. A. G. D.	ῶτ-α ῶτ-α ὠτ-ων ὠσί(ν)	πόδ-ες πόδ-ας ποδ-ῶν ποσί(ν)	ὑδατ-α ὑδατ-α ὑδάτ-ων ὑδα-σι(ν)

Stems : *νίο, νίε, son, m. ; χείρ, χερ, hand, f.*

<i>Singular</i>	<i>N.</i> <i>V.</i> <i>A.</i> <i>G.</i> <i>D.</i>	<i>νίο-ς</i> <i>νίέ</i> <i>νίο-ν</i> <i>νιοῦ, νιέ-ος</i> <i>νιῶ, νιεί</i>	<i>χείρ</i> <i>χείρ</i> <i>χείρ-α</i> <i>χείρ-ός</i> <i>χείρ-ί</i>
<i>Dual</i>	<i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	<i>νιῆ</i> <i>νιέ-ων</i>	<i>χείρ-ε</i> <i>χερ-οῖν</i>
<i>Plural</i>	<i>N. V.</i> <i>A.</i> <i>G.</i> <i>D.</i>	<i>νιείς</i> <i>νιείς</i> <i>νιέ-ων</i> <i>νιέ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>χείρ-ες</i> <i>χείρ-ας</i> <i>χείρ-ῶν</i> <i>χερ-σί(ν)</i>

Second List of Irregular Nouns

Nouns	English	Genitive Sing.	Dative Plural
γάλα, n.	<i>milk</i>	γάλακτος	γάλαξι
γέρας, n.	<i>honour</i>	γέρως	γέρασι
γῆρας, n.	<i>old age</i>	γῆρως	
δαίς, f.	<i>torch</i>	δαῖδος	
ἔαρ, n.	<i>spring</i>	ἤρος	
θρίξ, f.	<i>hair</i>	τριχός	θριξί
κλείς, f.	<i>key</i>	κλειδός	κλεισί
κνέφας, n.	<i>darkness</i>	κνέφους	
κρέας, n.	<i>flesh</i>	κρέως	κρέασι
πνύξ, f.	<i>Pnyx</i>	πυκνός	
πῦρ, n.	<i>fire</i>	πυρός	πυροῖς
φρέαρ, n.	<i>well</i>	φρέατος	φρέασι
οἶς, f.	<i>sheep</i>	οἶός	οἰσί

Notes on the Noun

HETEROGENEOUS NOUNS.—Some Nouns have Masculine and Neuter Plural: δεσμός, *chain*, λύχνος, *lamp*, στάδιον, *stade*; σίτος, *corn*, is only Neuter in Plural, σῖτα.

DIMINUTIVES are formed with various terminations

παῖς	παιδ-ίον	<i>a little boy</i>
„	παιδ-άριον	„
„	παιδ-ίσκη, f.	<i>a little girl</i>
κύων	κυν-ίσκος	<i>a little dog</i>
„	κυν-ίδιον	„

PATRONYMICS express descent

Πηλεύς	Πηλ-είδης	<i>son of Peleus</i>
Κρόνος	Κρον-ίδης	<i>son of Kronos</i>
Νηρεύς	Νηρε-ΐς	<i>daughter of Nereus</i>
Θεστιάς	Θεστι-άς	<i>daughter of Thestius</i>

TERMINATIONS.—The following are the chief

- (1) τηρ, τωρ, της denote the AGENT
σω-τήρ, *saviour*, ῥή-τωρ, *orator*, ποιη-τής, *poet*
Fem. σώ-τειρα ποιή-τρια
- (2) σις denotes the ACTION
ποιή-σις, *making*, πράξις, *action*
- (3) μα denotes the thing done or made
ποιή-μα, *poem*
- (4) τρον denotes the INSTRUMENT
ἄρο-τρον, *plough*
- (5) ειον denotes a PLACE
μυσ-εῖον, *museum*
ων denotes a place for a particular purpose
ἀνδρ-ών, *men's room*

OLD CASE-ENDINGS

The following suffixes, probably old case-endings, are found

- δε, -σε, -ξε, signifying *motion to*
οἰκονδε, *homewards*; ἐκεῖσε, *thither*; Ἀθῆναιζε,
to Athens
- θεν, denoting *motion from*
οἰκοθεν, *from home*; ἐκεῖθεν, *thence*
- θι, denoting *rest at*
οἰκοθι, *at home*

Declension of Adjectives

Adjectives are declined according to Gender, Number, and Case. They are of three classes

1. Adjectives of three terminations: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter, according to the First and Second, or Third and First Declensions.
2. Adjectives of two terminations: Masculine and Feminine (in one form), and Neuter, according to the Second and Third Declensions.
3. Adjectives of one termination, according to the Third Declension.

1. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS

Stem		Masc. σοφο	Fem. σοφα	Neut. σοφο
<i>Singular</i>	<i>N.</i>	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν
	<i>V.</i>	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν
	<i>A.</i>	σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν
	<i>G.</i>	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ
	<i>D.</i>	σοφῷ	σοφῇ	σοφῷ
<i>Dual</i>	<i>N. V. A.</i>	σοφῶ	σοφῶ	σοφῶ
	<i>G. D.</i>	σοφοῖν	σοφοῖν	σοφοῖν
<i>Plural</i>	<i>N. V.</i>	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά
	<i>A.</i>	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά
	<i>G.</i>	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν
	<i>D.</i>	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς

Decline also: καλός, *good*; κακός, *bad*.

Stems in *o pure*

Stem		Masc. φιλιο	Fem. φιλια	Neut. φιλιο
Singular	N.	φίλιος	φιλιά	φίλιον
	V.	φίλιε	φιλιά	φίλιον
	A.	φίλιον	φιλίαν	φίλιον
	G.	φίλιον	φιλιάς	φίλιον
	D.	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
Dual	N. V. A.	φιλίῳ	φιλίῳ	φιλίῳ
	G. D.	φιλίοιν	φιλίοιν	φιλίοιν
Plural	N. V.	φίλιοι	φίλαιο	φίλια
	A.	φίλιους	φιλίας	φίλια
	G.	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
	D.	φιλίοις	φιλίαις	φιλίοις

Decline also : δίκαιος, *just* ; ὅσιος, *holy* ; ισχυρός, *strong*.

Contracted Adjectives

Stem		Masc. χρυσεο	Fem. χρυσεα	Neut. χρυσεο
Singular	N.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσοῦν
	V.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσοῦν
	A.	χρῦσοῦν	χρῦσῇν	χρῦσοῦν
	G.	χρῦσοῦ	χρῦσῆς	χρῦσοῦ
	D.	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσῶ
Dual	N. V. A.	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῶ
	G. D.	χρῦσοῖν	χρῦσοῖν	χρῦσοῖν
Plural	N. V.	χρῦσοῖ	χρῦσαῖ	χρῦσᾶ
	A.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσᾶς	χρῦσᾶ
	G.	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν
	D.	χρῦσοῖς	χρῦσαῖς	χρῦσοῖς

Decline also : ἅπλοῦς, *simple* ; ἀργυροῦς, *of silver*.

Note 1.—Adjectives in *-ους pure* (like ἀργυροῦς) keep the *α* all through the Feminine Singular.

Note 2.—The methods of contraction should be carefully noted (cf. p. 5).

Adjectives of the Attic Declension

Stem		Masc., Fem. ἰλεω	Neut.
<i>Singular</i>	N.	ἰλεως	ἰλεων
	A.	ἰλεων	ἰλεων
	G.	ἰλεω	ἰλεω
	D.	ἰλεῳ	ἰλεῳ
<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A.	ἰλεω	ἰλεω
	G. D.	ἰλεῳν	ἰλεῳν
<i>Plural</i>	N. V.	ἰλεῳ	ἰλεω
	A.	ἰλεως	ἰλεω
	G.	ἰλεων	ἰλεων
	D.	ἰλεως	ἰλεως

Decline also : εὐγεως, *fertile*.

Adjectives of Third and First Declensions

Stem		Masc. ἦδυ	Fem. ἦδεια	Neut. ἦδυ
<i>Singular</i>	N. V.	ἦδύς	ἦδεῖα	ἦδύ
	A.	ἦδύν	ἦδεῖαν	ἦδύ
	G.	ἦδέος	ἦδεῖας	ἦδέος
	D.	ἦδεῖ	ἦδεῖα	ἦδεῖ
<i>Dual</i>	N. V. A.	ἦδέε	ἦδεῖα	ἦδέε
	G. D.	ἦδέοιν	ἦδεῖαιν	ἦδέοιν
<i>Plural</i>	N. V.	ἦδεῖς	ἦδεῖαι	ἦδέα
	A.	ἦδεῖς	ἦδεῖας	ἦδέα
	G.	ἦδέων	ἦδεῖων	ἦδέων
	D.	ἦδέσι(ν)	ἦδεῖαις	ἦδέσι(ν)

Decline also : ὀξύς, *sharp* ; εὐρύς, *broad* ; βαθύς, *deep*.

Stems in *v*

Stem		Masc. μελαν	Fem. μελαινα	Neut. μελαν
Singular	N.	μέλᾱς	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	V.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
	A.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
	G.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
	D.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
Dual	N. V. A.	μέλανε	μελαίνᾱ	μέλανε
	G. D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν
Plural	N. V.	μέλανεσ	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
	A.	μέλανας	μελαίνᾱς	μέλανα
	G.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
	D.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίναις	μέλασι(ν)

Decline also : *τάλας*, -αῖνα, -αν, *wretched* ; *τέρην*, -εῖνα, -εν, *tender*.

Stems in *ντ*

Stem		Masc. χαριεντ	Fem. χαριεσσα	Neut. χαριεντ
Singular	N.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χάριεν
	V.	χάριεν	χαρίεσσα	χάριεν
	A.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χάριεν
	G.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος
	D.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι
Dual	N. V. A.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσᾱ	χαρίεντε
	G. D.	χαρίέντοιν	χαρίεσσαιν	χαρίέντοιν
Plural	N. V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα
	A.	χαρίენტας	χαρίεσσᾱς	χαρίεντα
	G.	χαρίέντων	χαριεσσῶν	χαρίέντων
	D.	χαρίεσι(ν)	χαρίεσσαις	χαρίεσι(ν)

Note.—The declension of *χαρίεις* is peculiar, especially in the Dative Plural.

Participial Stems in ντ
λύσας, having loosed

Stem		Masc. λυσαντ	Fem. λυσασα	Neut. λυσαντ
Singular	N. V.	λύσας	λύσᾱσα	λύσαν
	A.	λύσαντα	λύσᾱσαν	λύσαν
	G.	λύσαντος	λύσᾱσης	λύσαντος
	D.	λύσαντι	λύσᾱσῃ	λύσαντι
Dual	N. V. A.	λύσαντε	λυσᾱσᾶ	λύσαντε
	G. D.	λυσάντων	λυσᾱσαι	λυσάντων
Plural	N. V.	λύσαντες	λύσᾱσαι	λύσαντα
	A.	λύσαντας	λυσᾱσᾶς	λύσαντα
	G.	λυσάντων	λυσᾱσῶν	λυσάντων
	D.	λύσᾱσι(ν)	λυσᾱσαις	λύσᾱσι(ν)

Decline also : πᾶς, *all* ; ἱστάς, *setting up*.

λῦθείς, having been loosed

Stem		Masc. λυθεντ	Fem. λυθεισα	Neut. λυθεντ
Singular	N. V.	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
	A.	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν
	G.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
	D.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι
Dual	N. V. A.	λυθέντε	λυθείσᾶ	λυθέντε
	G. D.	λυθέντων	λυθείσαι	λυθέντων
Plural	N. V.	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα
	A.	λυθέντας	λυθείσᾶς	λυθέντα
	G.	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων
	D.	λυθείσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι(ν)

Decline also : τιθείς, *placing* ; τιμηθείς, *having been honoured*.

λύων, *loosing*

Stem		Masc. λυοντ	Fem. λυσουσα	Neut. λυοντ
Singular	N. V.	λύων	λύουσα	λύον
	A.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύον
	G.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος
	D.	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι
Dual	N. V. A.	λύοντε	λυούσᾱ	λύοντε
	G. D.	λύντοιν	λυούσαιν	λύντοιν
Plural	N. V.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
	A.	λύοντας	λυούσᾱς	λύοντα
	G.	λύντων	λυσουσῶν	λύντων
	D.	λύουσι(ν)	λυούσαις	λύουσι(ν)

Decline also : παίζων, *playing* ; τύπτων, *striking*.

Note.—The contracted Participles, τιμῶν, -ῶσα, -ῶν, *Acc.* -ῶντα, -ῶσαν, -ῶν ; φιλῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν, *Acc.* -οῦντα, -οῦσαν, -οῦν, are declined in the same way.

διδούς, *giving*

Stem		Masc. διδοντ	Fem. διδουσα	Neut. διδοντ
Singular	N.	διδούς	διδούσα	διδόν
	A.	διδόντα	διδούσα	διδόν
	G.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
	D.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
Dual	N. V. A.	διδόντε	διδούσᾱ	διδόντε
	G. D.	διδόντοιν	διδούσαιν	διδόντοιν
Plural	N. V.	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα
	A.	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα
	G.	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
	D.	διδούσι(ν)	διδούσαις	διδούσι(ν)

Decline also : γινούς, *knowing*.

δεικνύς, *showing*

Stem		Masc. δεικνυντ	Fem. δεικνυσα	Neut. δεικνυντ
Singular	N. V.	δεικνύς	δεικνύσα	δεικνύν
	A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν
	G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
	D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
Dual	N. V. A.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσᾱ	δεικνύντε
	G. D.	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν
Plural	N. V.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
	A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσᾱς	δεικνύντα
	G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσων	δεικνύντων
	D.	δεικνύσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι(ν)

Decline also : σβεννύς, *quenching*.*Participial Stems in στ*
λελυκώς, *having loosed*

Stem		Masc. λελύκοτ	Fem. λελυκνῖα	Neut. λελύκοτ
Singular	N. V.	λελυκώς	λελυκνῖα	λελυκός
	A.	λελυκότα	λελυκνῖαν	λελυκός
	G.	λελυκότος	λελυκνῖας	λελυκότος
	D.	λελυκότι	λελυκνῖᾳ	λελυκότι
Dual	N. V. A.	λελυκότε	λελυκνῖᾱ	λελυκότε
	G. D.	λελυκότοιν	λελυκνῖαιν	λελυκότοιν
Plural	N. V.	λελυκότες	λελυκνῖαι	λελυκότα
	A.	λελυκότας	λελυκνῖας	λελυκότα
	G.	λελυκότων	λελυκνῖων	λελυκότων
	D.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκνῖαῖς	λελυκόσι(ν)

Decline also : πεπληγώς, *having struck*.

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS

ἀθάνατος, *immortal*
(2d Declension)

εὐγενής, *well born*
(3rd Declension)

		Masc., Fem.	Neut.	Masc., Fem.	Neut.
Singular	N. (V.)	ἀθάνατος(ε)	-ον	εὐγενής	εὐγενές
	A.	ἀθάνατον	-ον	εὐγενή	εὐγενές
	G.	ἀθανάτου	-ου	εὐγενοῦς	εὐγενοῦς
	D.	ἀθανάτῳ	-ῳ	εὐγενεῖ	εὐγενεῖ
Dual	N. V. A.	ἀθανάτω		εὐγενή	εὐγενή
	G. D.	ἀθανάτοιιν		εὐγενοῖν	εὐγενοῖν
Plural	N. V.	ἀθάνατοι	-α	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενή
	A.	ἀθανάτους	-α	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενή
	G.	ἀθανάτων	-ων	εὐγενῶν	εὐγενῶν
	D.	ἀθανάτοις	-οις	εὐγενέσι(ν)	εὐγενέσι(ν)

Decline also : βάρβαρος, *foreign* ; ἀληθής, *true*.

εὐφρων, *kindly*
(3rd Declension)

μείζων, *greater*
(3rd Declension)

		Masc., Fem.	Neut.	Masc., Fem.	Neut.
Singular	N. V.	εὐφρων	εὐφρον	μείζων	μείζον
	A.	εὐφρονα	εὐφρον	{ μείζονα }	μείζον
	G.	εὐφρονος	εὐφρονος	{ μείζω }	μείζον
	D.	εὐφροني	εὐφροني	{ μείζονος }	μείζονος
Dual	N. V. A.	εὐφρονε	εὐφρονε	{ μείζονι }	μείζονι
	G. D.	εὐφρόνοιιν	εὐφρόνοιιν	{ μείζονε }	μείζονε
Plural	N. V.	εὐφρονες	εὐφρονα	{ μείζονε }	μείζονα
	A.	εὐφρονας	εὐφρονα	{ μείζους }	μείζω
	G.	εὐφρόνων	εὐφρόνων	{ μείζονας }	μείζονα
	D.	εὐφροσι(ν)	εὐφροσι(ν)	{ μείζους }	μείζω
				{ μείζόνων }	μείζόνων
				{ μείζοσι(ν) }	μείζοσι(ν)

Decline also : ἄφρων, *foolish* ; μείων, *less*.

3. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION

Some Adjectives have only one termination, *e.g.* ἄρπαξ, *raptacious*; πένης, *poor*.

4. IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

πολύς, *much, many*

Stem		Masc. πολυ πολλο	Fem. πολλα	Neut. πολυ πολλο
<i>Singular</i>	<i>N.</i>	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
	<i>A.</i>	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
	<i>G.</i>	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
	<i>D.</i>	πολλῶ	πολλῇ	πολλῶ
No Dual				
<i>Plural</i>	<i>N. V.</i>	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
	<i>A.</i>	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
	<i>G.</i>	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
	<i>D.</i>	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς

μέγας, *great*

Stem		Masc. μεγα μεγάλο	Fem. μεγάλα	Neut. μεγα μεγάλο
<i>Singular</i>	<i>N. V.</i>	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
	<i>A.</i>	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
	<i>G.</i>	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
	<i>D.</i>	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
<i>Dual</i>	<i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	μεγάλῳ μεγάλῳιν	μεγάλῳ μεγάλῳιν	μεγάλῳ μεγάλῳιν
<i>Plural</i>	<i>N. V.</i>	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
	<i>A.</i>	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
	<i>G.</i>	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
	<i>D.</i>	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις

Comparison of Adjectives

There are two methods of forming the Comparative and Superlative

- (1) *-teros (-τερα, -τερον), -τατος (-τάτη, -τατον)*, are added to the stem.

Where the Stem Vowel is *o*, it is lengthened to *ω*, when the preceding syllable is short or common.

	Stem	Comp.	Superl.
δεινός, <i>strange</i>	δεινο	δεινό-τερος	δεινό-τατος
σοφός, <i>wise</i>	σοφο	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος
μέλας, <i>black</i>	μελαν	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
ἀληθής, <i>true</i>	ἀληθες	ἀληθέσ-τερος	ἀληθέσ-τατος
μάκαρ, <i>happy</i>	μακαρ	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος

- (a) Some stems in *-αιο* drop the omicron, as

γεραίός, <i>aged</i>	γεραιο	γεραί-τερος	γεραί-τατος
παλαιός, <i>ancient</i>	παλαιο	παλαί-τερος	παλαί-τατος

- (b) Some stems change *o* into *αι*, as

πρῶτος, <i>early</i>	πρωο	πρωαί-τερος	πρωαί-τατος
ὄψιος, <i>late</i>	ὄψιο	ὄψιαί-τερος	ὄψιαί-τατος
ἴσος, <i>equal</i>	ισο	ισαί-τερος	ισαί-τατος

- (c) Stems in *-ον* and some others have *-έστερος, -έστατος*, or sometimes *-ίστερος, -ίστατος*.

σώφρων, <i>prudent</i>	σωφρον	σωφρον-έστερος	σωφρον-έστατος
εὔνους, <i>kindly</i>	εὔνοο	εὔνούστερος	εὔνούστατος
λάλος, <i>talkative</i>	λαλο	λαλ-ίστερος	λαλ-ίστατος

- (2) The Comparative and Superlative are formed by adding *-ίων, -ιστος*.

	Stem	Comp.	Superl.
ἡδύς, <i>sweet</i>	ἡδυ	ἡδ-ίων	ἡδ-ιστος
μέγας, <i>great</i>	μεγα	μεῖζων	μέγ-ιστος
ταχύς, <i>swift</i>	ταχυ	θάπτων	τάχ-ιστος
αἰσχρός, <i>shameful</i>	αἰσχρο	αἰσχ-ίων	αἰσχ-ιστος

Irregular Comparison

ἀγαθός, <i>good</i>	βελτίων	βέλτιστος
	ἀμείνων	ἄριστος
ἀλγεινός, <i>painful</i>	ἀλγίων	ἄλγιστος
κακός, <i>bad</i>	κακίων	κάκιστος
	χείρων	χείριστος
καλός, <i>beautiful</i>	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
μικρός, <i>little</i>	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
	μείων	
ὀλίγος, <i>little</i>		ὀλίγιστος
few	ἐλάττων	ἐλάχιστος
πολύς, <i>much</i>	πλείων	πλείστος
πέπων, <i>ripe</i>	πεπαίτερος	πεπαίτατος
πίων, <i>fat</i>	πιότερος	πιότατος
πρό, <i>before</i>	πρότερος	πρώτος
ῥαδίος, <i>easy</i>	ῥάων	ῥᾶστος

Comparison of Adverbs

In Adverbs formed from Adjectives, the Neuter Singular of the Comparative Adjective forms the Comparative, and the Neuter Plural of the Superlative Adjective forms the Superlative.

(σοφός) σοφῶς, <i>wisely</i>	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
(ταχύς) ταχέως, <i>quickly</i>	θᾶττον	τάχιστα

So also

ἄγχι, <i>near</i>	ἄττον	ἄγχιστα
εὖ, <i>well</i>	ἄμεινον	ἄριστα
μάλα, <i>much</i>	μᾶλλον	μάλιστα

Some Adverbs in -ω and others compare with -ω

ἄνω, <i>up</i>	ἄνωτέρω	ἄνωτάτω
ἐκός, <i>near</i>	ἐκαστέρω	
ἐνδον, <i>within</i>	ἐνδοτέρω	

Numerals

Numerals are Cardinal, Ordinal, and Adverbial. The letters in the second column are used as signs of the numbers.

		Cardinals	Ordinals	Adverbs
1	α'	εἰς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	ἅπαξ
2	β'	δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3	γ'	τρεις, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	δ'	τέτταρες, -α	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	ε'	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ς'	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζ'	ἐπτά	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8	ή'	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	θ'	ἐννέα	ἐνατος	ἐνάκις
10	ί'	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ια'	ἐνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	ιβ'	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ'	{ τρεῖς καὶ δέκα }	{ τρίτος καὶ δέκατος }	τρισκαideκάκις
14	ιδ'	{ τέτταρες καὶ δέκα }	{ τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος }	τετταρεσκαideκάκις
15	ιε'	πεντεκαίδεκα	{ πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος }	πεντεκαideκάκις
16	ισ'	ἑκκαίδεκα	{ ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος }	ἑκκαideκάκις
17	ιζ'	ἐπτακαίδεκα	{ ἑβδομος καὶ δέκατος }	ἐπτακαideκάκις
18	ιη'	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	{ ὀγδοος καὶ δέκατος }	ὀκτωκαideκάκις
19	ιθ'	ἐννεακαίδεκα	{ ἐνατος καὶ δέκατος }	ἐννεακαideκάκις
20	κ'	εἴκοσι (ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις

Numerals

		Cardinals	Ordinals	Adverbs
30	λ'	τριάκοντα	τριάκοστός	τριάκοντάκις
40	μ'	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοστός	τεσσαράκοντάκις
50	ν'	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ'	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ο'	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	π'	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ζ'	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	ρ'	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200	σ'	διᾱκόσιοι, αἱ, α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	τ'	τριάκόσιοι, αἱ, α	τριακοσιοστός	
400	υ'	τετρακόσιοι, αἱ, α	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	φ'	πεντᾱκόσιοι, αἱ, α	πεντακοσιοστός	
600	χ'	ἑξᾱκόσιοι, αἱ, α	ἑξακοσιοστός	
700	ψ'	ἑπτᾱκόσιοι, αἱ, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός	
800	ώ	ὀκτᾱκόσιοι, αἱ, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
900	Ϡ	{ ἐνᾱκόσιοι, αἱ, α, or ἐννᾱκόσιοι, αἱ, α }	ἐνακοσιοστός	
1,000	α,	χίλιοι, αἱ, α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2,000	β,	δισχίλιοι, αἱ, α	δισχιλιοστός	
10,000	ι,	μύριοι, αἱ, α	μυριοστός	μυριάκις
20,000	κ	δισμύριοι, αἱ, α	δισμυριοστός	
100,000	ρ	δεκακισμύριοι, αἱ, α	δεκακισμυριοστός	

The Cardinals from *one* to *four* are declined, and from 200 upwards.

Some Adjectives and Adverbs of quantity are

ἕκαστος, *each*

ἑκάτερος, *either*

πᾶς, *all*

πολλάκις, *often*

Declension of Numerals

εἷς, one, δύο, two, τρεῖς, three, τέτταρες, four, are thus declined

	M.	F.	N	
N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	
A.	ἕν-α	μίαν	ἓν	N.A. δυο
G.	ἕν-ός	μιᾶς	ἕν-ός	G.D. δυοῖν
D.	ἕν-ί	μιᾷ	ἕν-ί	

	M., F.	N.	M., F.	N.
N.	τρεῖς	τρί-α	τέτταρ-ες	τέτταρ-α
A.	τρεῖς	τρί-α	τέτταρ-ας	τέτταρ-α
G.		τρι-ῶν		τεττάρ-ων
D.		τρι-σί(ν)		τέτταρ-σι(ν)

(a) οὐδεῖς, μηδεῖς, *no one*, are declined like εἷς

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
A.	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν
G.	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός
D.	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί

(b) ἄμφω, *both*, has Gen. and Dat. ἄμφωιν.

Note.—The Plural of οὐδεῖς is seldom used.

Compound Numbers

Compound Numbers are expressed in several ways

Thus 33 may be τριάκοντα καὶ τρεῖς
or τρεῖς καὶ τριάκοντα
or τριάκοντα τρεῖς

Termination of Adjectives

-eos, -ivos, denote the *material* of the thing
 ἀργύρ-eos, of silver λίθ-ivos, of stone
 σιμος, -ikos, denote *ability*, or *possibility*
 πό-σιμος, drinkable ἀρχ-ικός, fit to rule
 -ios denotes the quality of the Noun from which the Adjective
 is derived
 οὐράνιος, heavenly θεῖος, divine

The Pronouns

1. Personal Pronouns

		First <i>I</i>	Second <i>Thou</i>	Third <i>Himself</i>
<i>Singular</i>	<i>N.</i>	ἐγώ	σύ	
	<i>V.</i>		σύ	
	<i>A.</i>	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ξ
	<i>G.</i>	ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	σοῦ	οῦ
	<i>D.</i>	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οί
<i>Dual</i>	<i>N.A.</i>	νὼ	σφώ	
	<i>G.D.</i>	νῶν	σφῶν	
<i>Plural</i>	<i>N.</i>	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	
	<i>V.</i>		ὑμεῖς	
	<i>A.</i>	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς
	<i>G.</i>	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν
	<i>D.</i>	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφίσι

Note.—The Third Personal Pronoun is really reflexive. For a Nominative the Greeks borrowed from the Demonstratives, or from the Article ὁ, ἡ, τό. For the oblique cases αὐτός was used.

2. Possessive Pronouns

The Possessive Pronouns are ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν, *my, mine*; ἡμέτερος, -ᾱ, -ον, *our*; σός, σή, σόν, *thy, thine*; ὑμέτερος, -ᾱ, -ον, *your*. They are regularly declined, but σός and ὑμέτερος have no Vocative.

To translate *his own, their own*, the Greeks used ἐαυτοῦ, -ῶν

„ *his, their,*

„ *αὐτοῦ, -ῶν*

3. Definitive Pronoun—αὐτός, *self*

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Singular</i>	<i>N.</i>	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
	<i>A.</i>	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
	<i>G.</i>	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
	<i>D.</i>	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
<i>Dual</i>	<i>N.A.</i>	αὐτῶ	αὐτῶ	αὐτῶ
	<i>G.D.</i>	αὐτοῖν	αὐτοῖν	αὐτοῖν
<i>Plural</i>	<i>N.</i>	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
	<i>A.</i>	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά
	<i>G.</i>	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
		αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς

Like αὐτός, decline ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο, *that*.

In the declension of ὁ αὐτός, *the same*, crasis (p. 4) takes place when vowels come together.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Singular</i>	N. A. G. D.	αὐτός τὸν αὐτόν ταύτου ταύτῳ	αὐτή τὴν αὐτήν τῆς αὐτῆς ταύτῃ	ταυτό, ταυτόν ταυτό, ταυτόν ταύτου ταύτῳ
<i>Dual</i>	N.A.V. G.D.	ταῦτώ τοῖν αὐτοῖν	ταῦτώ τοῖν αὐτοῖν	ταῦτώ τοῖν αὐτοῖν
<i>Plural</i>	N. A. G. D.	αὐτοί τοὺς αὐτούς τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς αὐτοῖς	αὐταί τὰς αὐτάς τῶν αὐτῶν ταῖς αὐταῖς	ταῦτά ταῦτά τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς αὐτοῖς

4. Demonstrative Pronouns

ὅδε, *this*

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Singular</i>	N. A. G. D.	ὅδε τόνδε τῷδε τῷδε	ἥδε τήνδε τῇδε τῇδε	τόδε τόδε τοῦδε τῷδε
<i>Dual</i>	N.A. G.D.	τῶδε τοῖνδε	τῶδε τοῖνδε	τῶδε τοῖνδε
<i>Plural</i>	N. A. G. D.	οἷδε τούσδε τῶνδε τοῖσδε	αἷδε τάσδε τῶνδε ταῖσδε	τάδε τάδε τῶνδε τοῖσδε

οὗτος, *this*

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Singular</i>	<i>N.</i>	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	<i>A.</i>	τούτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
	<i>G.</i>	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	<i>D.</i>	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
<i>Dual</i>	<i>N.A.</i>	τούτῳ	τούτῳ	τούτῳ
	<i>G.D.</i>	τούτοιιν	τούτοιιν	τούτοιιν
<i>Plural</i>	<i>N.</i>	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	<i>A.</i>	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
	<i>G.</i>	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	<i>D.</i>	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

Like οὗτος, decline τοσοῦτος, *so great* ; τοιοῦτος, *such*.

5. Reflexive Pronouns

		1st Person <i>myself</i>	2nd Person <i>thyself</i>	3rd Person <i>himself</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>A.</i>	ἐμαυτόν, -ήν	σεαυτόν, -ήν	ἐαυτόν, -ήν, -ό
	<i>G.</i>	ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς	ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ
	<i>D.</i>	ἐμαυτῷ, -ῇ	σεαυτῷ, -ῇ	ἐαυτῷ, -ῇ, -ῷ
<i>Plural</i>	<i>A.</i>	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ἐαυτούς, -άς, -ά
	<i>G.</i>	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν	ἐαυτῶν, -ῶν, -ῶν
	<i>D.</i>	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ἐαυτοῖς, -αῖς, οῖς

Note.—The contracted forms *σαυτόν, σαυτήν, σαυτοῦ, σαυτῆς, σαυτῷ, σαυτῇ* and *αὐτόν, -ήν, -ό, αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, αὐτῷ, -ῇ, -ῷ* are common.

6. Reciprocal Pronouns. ἀλλήλω, *each other*

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Dual</i>	<i>A.</i>	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω
	<i>G.D.</i>	ἀλλήλοιιν	ἀλλήλοιιν	ἀλλήλοιιν
<i>Plural</i>	<i>A.</i>	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλα
	<i>G.</i>	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
	<i>D.</i>	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις

7. Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns

Interrog. Pronoun : τίς, *who?*Indef. Pronoun : τις, *any*

INTERROGATIVE

INDEFINITE

		Masc., Fem.	Neut.	Masc., Fem.	Neut.
<i>Singular</i>	N.	τίς	τί	τις	τι
	A.	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι
	G.	τίνος	οἱ τοῦ	τινός	οἱ τοῦ
	D.	τίνι	οἱ τῷ	τίνι	οἱ τῷ
<i>Dual</i>	N.A.	τίνε		τινέ	
	G.D.	τίνουιν		τινοῖν	
<i>Plural</i>	N.	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά οἱ ἅπτα
	A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά οἱ ἅπτα
	G.	τίνων		τινῶν	
	D.	τίσι(ν)		τισί(ν)	

Note—τις, *anyone*, is enclitic.

8. Relative Pronouns

ὅς, *who*ὅστις, *whoever*

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Singular</i>	N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
	A.	ὃν	ἣν	ὅ	ὃντινα	ἣντινα	ὅ τι
	G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	ὅτου	ἧστινος	ὅτου
	D.	ᾧ	ἧ	ᾧ	ὅτῳ	ἧτινι	ὅτῳ
<i>Dual</i>	N.	ὃ	ὃ	ὃ	ὃτινε	ὃτινε	ὃτινε
	D.	οἷν	οἷν	οἷν	ὃτοιν	ὃτοιν	ὃτοιν
<i>Plural</i>	N.	οἳ	αἱ	ἃ	οἳτινες	αἳτινες	ἅπτα
	A.	οὓς	ἄς	ἃ	οὓστινας	ἄστινας	ἅπτα
	G.	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν	ὅτων	ὅτων	ὅτων
	D.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς	ὅτοις	αἰστωσι(ν)	ὅτοις

Prepositions

There are three classes of Prepositions

1. Prepositions with *one* case only

- (a) With Acc., ἀνά, *up*; εἰς, *into*; ὡς, *to*, of persons only.
- (b) With Gen., ἀνευ, *without*; ἀντί, *in place of*; ἀπό, *from*; ἐκ (or ἐξ), *out of*; πρό, *before*.
- (c) With Dat., ἐν, *in*; σύν, *with*.

2. Prepositions with *two* cases

	Acc.	Gen.
ἀμφί	<i>round</i>	<i>about</i>
διά	<i>on account of</i>	<i>through</i>
κατά	<i>down (along)</i>	<i>down (upon)</i>
μετά	<i>after</i>	<i>with</i>
ὑπέρ	<i>beyond</i>	<i>on behalf of</i>

3. Prepositions with *three* cases

	Acc.	Gen.	Dat.
ἐπί	<i>to</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>at</i>
παρά	<i>to</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>by</i>
περί	<i>around</i>	<i>about</i>	<i>around</i>
πρός	<i>towards</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>at</i>
ὑπό	<i>under</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>under</i>

The various meanings of the Prepositions are given more fully in the Syntax.

Adverbs

Adverbs may be formed from Adjectives by changing the termination: σοφός, σοφῶς; ταχύς, ταχέως.

Some are formed from Substantives

κυνῆδόν	<i>like a dog</i>	from	κύων	<i>a dog</i>
οἰκοθεν	<i>from home</i>	„	οἶκος	<i>house</i> (see p. 20)
σπουδῇ	<i>zealously</i>	„	σπονδή	<i>zeal</i>
ὀδᾶξ	<i>with the teeth</i>	„	ὀδούς	<i>tooth</i>

Adverbs of time are τότε, *then*; πότε, *when*? ὅτε, *when*.

The Verb

There are Two Conjugations of Verbs in Greek

1. Verbs in $-\omega$

2. Verbs in $-\mu$

A Greek Verb has

1. Three Persons : First, Second, Third.
2. Three Numbers : Singular, Dual, Plural.
3. Three Voices : Active, Middle, Passive.
4. Six Tenses : *Primary*—Present, Future, Perfect.
Historic—Imperfect, Aorist, Pluperfect.
5. Four Moods : Indicative, Imperative, Conjunctive, Optative.
6. Three Verbal Nouns : Infinitive, Participle, Verbal Adjective.

There are Two Stems—(a) the Verb Stem, the simplest and shortest form ; (b) the Tense Stem, to which the terminations of the tenses are added.

AUGMENT.—The Historic Tenses in the Indicative have a Prefix which is called the Augment

$\lambdaύω$, *Imperfect* ἔλυνον

In the other Moods the Augment is dropped.

REDUPLICATION.—The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect have a Prefix called the Reduplication

$\lambdaύω$, *Perfect* λέλυκα

STRONG AND WEAK TENSES.—The Aorist, Perfect, and Pluperfect Active, and the Future Passive are sometimes found in strong forms, sometimes in weak

$\lambdaύω$, *aor.* ἔλυσα (*weak*)

$\lambdaείπω$, *aor.* ἔλιπον (*strong*)

Classification of Verbs in $-\omega$

Verbs in ω may be divided into

1. VOWEL STEMS

- (a) ι , υ , $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon$ uncontracted. $\tauίω$, $\lambdaύω$, $\παύω$, $\κελεύω$, $\λούω$.
 (b) α , ϵ , $\omicron$, contracted. $\tauιμάω$ ($\tauιμῶ$), $\φιλέω$ ($\φιλῶ$), $\δηλόω$ ($\δηλῶ$).

2. CONSONANT STEMS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(a) Gutturals—κ, γ, χ.
 $\πλέκω$, $\ᾄγω$, $\ἔχω$.
 (b) Dentals—τ, δ, θ.
 $\τάττω$, $\ἐρείδω$, $\πείθω$.</p> | <p>(c) Labials—π, β, ϕ.
 $\πέμπω$, $\τρίβω$, $\τρέφω$.
 (d) Liquids and Nasals—λ, ρ, μ, ν.
 $\ἀγγέλλω$, $\δέρω$, $\νέμω$, $\μένω$.</p> |
|--|--|

THE VERB εἰμί (ἐσ-μί), I am

Tenses	Indicative Mood	Imperative	Conjunctive	Optative	Verb Infinitive
Present I am	Singular { 1 2 3 Dual { 2 3 Plural { 1 2 3	ἐσ-θι ἐσ-τω ἐσ-των ἐσ-των ἐσ-τε ὄν-των	ὦ ἦ-ς ἦ ἦ-τον ἦ-τον ὦ-μεν ἦ-τε ὦ-σι(ν)	εἶην εἶης εἶη εἶτον εἶτην εἶμεν εἶτε εἶεν	Infinitive. εἶναι Part. ὦν οὖσα ὄν
Imperfect I was	Singular { 1 2 3 Dual { 2 3 Plural { 1 2 3				
Future I shall be	Singular { 1 2 3 Dual { 2 3 Plural { 1 2 3	ἐσ-ομαι ἐσ-ει ἐσ-ται ἐσ-εσθον ἐσ-εσθον ἐσ-όμεθα ἐσ-εσθε ἐσ-ονται		ἐσ-οίμην ἐσ-οιο ἐσ-οιτο ἐσ-οισθον ἐσ-οισθην ἐσ-οίμεθα ἐσ-οισθε ἐσ-οιυτο	Infinitive. ἐρεσθαι Part. ἐρόμενος, -η, -ον

VERBS IN ω VOWEL STEMS

λύω, I loose Verb Stem : λῦ

Active Voice

Tenses		Indicative Mood		Imperative
<i>Present and Imperfect Stem, λῦ</i>	<i>S.</i> 1	<i>Present.</i> λῦ-ω	<i>Imperfect.</i> ἔ-λῦ-ον	
		2 λῦ-εις	ἔ-λῦ-ες	λῦ-ε
		3 λῦ-ει	ἔ-λῦ-ε(ν)	λῦ-έτω
	<i>D.</i> 2	λῦ-ετον	ἐ-λῦ-ετον	λῦ-ετον
		3 λῦ-ετον	ἐ-λῦ-έτην	λῦ-έτων
	<i>P.</i> 1	λῦ-ομεν	ἐ-λῦ-ομεν	
		2 λῦ-ετε	ἐ-λῦ-ετε	λῦ-ετε
		3 λῦ-ουσι(ν)	ἔ-λῦ-ον	λῦ-όντων
<i>Future Stem, λῦσ</i>	<i>S.</i> 1	λῦ-σ-ω		
		2 λῦ-σ-εις		
		3 λῦ-σ-ει		
	<i>D.</i> 2	λῦ-σ-ετον		
		3 λῦ-σ-ετον		
	<i>P.</i> 1	λῦ-σ-ομεν		
<i>Weak Aorist Stem, λῦσα</i>	<i>S.</i> 1		ἔ-λῦ-σ-α	
			ἔ-λῦ-σ-ας	λῦ-σ-ον
			ἔ-λῦ-σ-ε(ν)	λῦ-σ-άτω
	<i>D.</i> 2		ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατον	λῦ-σ-ατον
			ἐ-λῦ-σ-άτην	λῦ-σ-άτων
	<i>P.</i> 1		ἐ-λῦ-σ-αμεν	
<i>Weak Perf. and Pluperf. Stem, λελυκ</i>	<i>S.</i> 1	λέ-λυ-κ-α	ἔ-λε-λύ-κ-η	
		2 λέ-λυ-κ-ας	ἔ-λε-λύ-κ-ης	λέ-λυ-κ-ε
		3 λέ-λυ-κ-ε(ν)	ἔ-κε-λύ-κ-ει(ν)	λε-λυ-κ-έτω
	<i>D.</i> 2	λε-λύ-κ-ατον	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ετον	λε-λύ-κ-ετον
		3 λε-λύ-κ-ατον	ἐ-λε-λυ-κ-έτην	λε-λυ-κ-έτων
	<i>P.</i> 1	λε-λύ-κ-αμεν	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-εμεν	
		2 λε-λύ-κ-ατε	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-ετε	λε-λύ-κ-ετε
		3 λε-λύ-κ-ασι(ν)	ἐ-λε-λύ-κ-εσαν	λε-λυ-κ-όντων

VERBS IN ω VOWEL STEMS
 λύω, I loose Verb Stem : λϋ
 Active Voice

Conjunctive	Optative	Infinitive	Participles
λϋ-ω λϋ-ης λϋ-η λϋ-ητον λϋ-ητον λϋ-ωμεν λϋ-ητε λϋ-ωσι(ν)	λϋ-οιμι λϋ-οις λϋ-οι λϋ-οιτον λϋ-οίτην λϋ-οιμεν λϋ-οιτε λϋ-οιεν	λϋ-ειν	λϋ-ων λϋ-ουσα λϋ-ον
	λϋ-σ-οιμι λϋ-σ-οις λϋ-σ-οι λϋ-σ-οιτον λϋ-σ-οίτην λϋ-σ-οιμεν λϋ-σ-οιτε λϋ-σ-οιεν	λϋ-σ-ειν	λϋ-σ-ων λϋ-σ-ουσα λϋ-σ-ον
λϋ-σ-ω λϋ-σ-ης λϋ-σ-η λϋ-σ-ητον λϋ-σ-ητον λϋ-σ-ωμεν λϋ-σ-ητε λϋ-σ-ωσι(ν)	λϋ-σ-αιμι λϋ-σ-εας λϋ-σ-ειε(ν) λϋ-σ-αιτον λϋ-σ-αίτην λϋ-σ-αιμεν λϋ-σ-αιτε λϋ-σ-ειαν	λϋ-σ-αι	λϋ-σ-ας λϋ-σ-ασα λϋ-σ-αν
λε-λϋ-κ-ω λε-λϋ-κ-ης λε-λϋ-κ-η λε-λϋ-κ-ητον λε-λϋ-κ-ητον λε-λϋ-κ-ωμεν λε-λϋ-κ-ητε λε-λϋ-κ-ωσι(ν)	λε-λϋ-κ-οιμι λε-λϋ-κ-οις λε-λϋ-κ-οι λε-λϋ-κ-οιτον λε-λϋ-κ-οίτην λε-λϋ-κ-οιμεν λε-λϋ-κ-οιτε λε-λϋ-κ-οιεν	λε-λϋ-κ-έναι	λε-λϋ-κ-ώς λε-λϋ-κ-υῖα λε-λϋ-κ-ός

VERBS IN -ω, VOWEL STEMS

λῶμαι, I loose (for) myself, I am loosed

Middle and Passive Voices

Tenses		Indicative Mood		Imperative	
<i>Present and Imperfect Stem λῷ</i>	<i>S.</i>	1	<i>Present</i> λῷ-ομαι	<i>Imperfect</i> ἐ-λῷ-όμεν	λῷ-ον λυ-έσθω λύ-εσθον λυ-έσθων
		2	λῷ-ει	ἐ-λῷ-ου	
		3	λῷ-εται	ἐ-λῷ-ετο	
	<i>D.</i>	2	λῷ-εσθον	ἐ-λῷ-εσθον	λύ-εσθον
		3	λῷ-εσθον	ἐ-λῷ-έσθην	λυ-έσθων
	<i>P.</i>	1	λῷ-όμεθα	ἐ-λῷ-όμεθα	λύ-εσθε λυ-έσθων
		2	λῷ-εσθε	ἐ-λῷ-εσθε	
		3	λῷ-ονται	ἐ-λῷ-οντο	
	<i>Perf. and Pluperf. Stem λελύ</i>	<i>S.</i>	1	<i>Perfect</i> λέ-λύ-μαι	<i>Pluperfect</i> ἐ-λε-λύ-μην
2			λέ-λύ-σαι	ἐ-λέ-λύ-σο	
3			λέ-λύ-ται	ἐ-λέ-λύ-το	
<i>D.</i>		2	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον
		3	λέ-λυ-σθον	ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην	λε-λύ-σθων
<i>P.</i>		1	λέ-λύ-μεθα	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	λέ-λυ-σθε λε-λύ-σθων
		2	λέ-λυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	
		3	λέ-λυ-νται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο	
<i>Tenses peculiar to Middle Voice</i>					
<i>Future Stem λῷσ</i>	<i>S.</i>	1	λύ-σ-ομαι		
		2	λύ-σ-ει		
		3	λύ-σ-εται		
	<i>D.</i>	2	λύ-σ-εσθον		
		3	λύ-σ-εσθον		
	<i>P.</i>	1	λυ-σ-όμεθα		
		2	λύ-σ-εσθε		
		3	λύ-σ-ονται		
	<i>Weak Aorist Stem λῷσα</i>	<i>S.</i>	1	ἐ-λῷ-σ-άμην	
2			ἐ-λῷ-σ-ω		
3			ἐ-λῷ-σ-ατο		
<i>D.</i>		2	ἐ-λῷ-σ-άσθον		λύ-σ-ασθον λυ-σ-άσθων
		3	ἐ-λῷ-σ-άσθην		
<i>P.</i>		1	ἐ-λῷ-σ-άμεθα		λύ-σ-ασθε λυ-σ-άσθων
		2	ἐ-λῷ-σ-ασθε		
		3	ἐ-λῷ-σ-αντο		

VERBS IN -ω, VOWEL STEMS

λύομαι, *I loose (for) myself, I am loosed*

Middle and Passive Voices

Conjunctive	Optative	Infinitive	Participles
λύ-ωμαι λύ-η λύ-ηται λύ-ησθον λύ-ησθον λύ-ώμεθα λύ-ησθε λύ-ωνται	λύ-οίμην λύ-οιο λύ-οιτο λύ-οισθον λύ-οίσθην λύ-οίμεθα λύ-οισθε λύ-οιντο	λύ-εσ-θαι	λυ-όμενος, η, ον
λε-λυ-μένος ὦ ῆς ῆ λε-λυ-μένω ῆτον ῆτον λε-λυ-μένοι ὦμεν ῆτε ῶσι(ν)	λε-λυ-μένος εἶην εἶης εἶη λε-λυ-μένω εἶτον εἶτην λε-λυ-μένοι εἶμεν εἶτε εἶεν	λε-λύ-σθαι	λε-λυ-μένος, η, ον
<i>Tenses peculiar to Middle Voice</i>			
	λύ-σ-οίμην λύ-σ-οιο λύ-σ-οιτο λύ-σ-οισθον λύ-σ-οίσθην λύ-σ-οίμεθα λύ-σ-οισθε λύ-σ-οιντο	λύ-σ-εσθαι	λυ-σ-όμενος, η, ον
λύ-σ-ωμαι λύ-σ-η λύ-σ-ηται λύ-σ-ησθον λύ-σ-ησθον λύ-σ-ώμεθα λύ-σ-ησθε λύ-σ-ωνται	λύ-σ-αίμην λύ-σ-αιο λύ-σ-αιτο λύ-σ-αισθον λύ-σ-αίσθην λύ-σ-αίμεθα λύ-σ-αισθε λύ-σ-αιντο	λύ-σ-ασθαι	λύ-σ-άμενος, η, ον

VERBS IN -ω, VOWEL STEMS
Tenses peculiar to Passive Voice

Tenses		Indicative Mood	Imperative	Conjunctive	Optative	Verb Infinitive
Weak Fut. Stem λύθησ	Singular { 1 2	λύ-θήσ-ομαι λυ-θήσ-ει, etc.			λυ-θησ-οίμην	Infinitive. λυ-θήσ-εσθαι Part. λυ-θησ-όμενος, η, ον
Weak Aorist Stem λύθ	Singular { 1 2 3 Dual { 2 3 Plural { 1 2 3	ἐ-λύ-θ-ην ἐ-λύ-θ-ης ἐ-λύ-θ-η ἐ-λύ-θ-ητον ἐ-λυ-θ-ήτην ἐ-λύ-θ-ημεν ἐ-λύ-θ-ητε ἐ-λύ-θ-ησαν	λύ-θ-ητι λυ-θ-ήτω λύ-θ-ητον λυ-θ-ήτων λύ-θ-ητε λυ-θ-έτωσαν	λυ-θ-ῶ λυ-θ-ῆς λυ-θ-ῇ λυ-θ-ῆτον λυ-θ-ήτον λυ-θ-ῶμεν λυ-θ-ῆτε λυ-θ-έωσι(ν)	λυ-θ-είην λυ-θ-εῖης λυ-θ-εῖη λυ-θ-εῖτον λυ-θ-εῖτην λυ-θ-εῖμεν λυ-θ-εῖτε λυ-θ-εῖεν	Infinitive. λυ-θ-ῆναι Part. λυ-θ-είς, εῖσα, ἐν
Fut. Perf. Stem λελυσ	Singular { 1 2	λε-λύ-σ-ομαι λε-λύ-σ-ει, etc.			λυ-θήσ-εσθαι	Infinitive. λε-λύ-σ-εσθαι

CONSONANT STEMS

The following examples of Consonant Stems should be noticed

Active Voice

	Present	Future	Aorist	Perfect
(1) Gutturals	πλέκω	πλέξω	ἔπλεξα	πέπλεχα
	τάττω	τάξω	ἔταξα	
(2) Dentals	πείθω	πείσω	ἔπεισα	πέπεικα
	κομίζω	κομιῶ	ἐκόμισα	κεκόμικα
(3) Labials	πέμπω	πέμψω	ἔπεμψα	πέπομφα (s)
	λείπω	λείψω	ἔλιπον (s)	λέλοιπα (s)
(4) Liquids and Nasals	σπείρω	σπερῶ	ἔσπειρα	ἔσπαρκα
	ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγελῶ	ἤγγειλα	ἤγγελκα

Middle and Passive Voice

(1) Gutturals	πλέκομαι	πλέξομαι	ἐπλάκην (s)	πέπλεγμαι
	τάττομαι	τάξομαι	ἐτάχθην	τέταγμαι
(2) Dentals	πείθομαι	πείσομαι	ἐπέισθην	πέπεισμαι
	κομίζομαι	κομιῶμαι	ἐκομίσθην	κεκόμισμαι
(3) Labials	πέμπομαι	πέμψομαι	ἐπέμφθην	πέπεμμαι
	λείπομαι	λείψομαι	ἐλείφθην	λέλειμμαι
(4) Liquids and Nasals	σπείρομαι	σπερούμαι	ἐσπάρην	ἔσπαρμαι
	ἀγγέλλομαι	ἀγγελοῦμαι	ἤγγέλθην	ἤγγελμαι

Note.—(s) signifies strong tense.

STRONG TENSES

The Verb τύπτω, *I strike*, will furnish examples of Strong Tenses, though non-classical :

Aor. Act.	Perf. and Plup. Act.	Fut. Pass.	Aor. Pass.	Aor. Midd.
ἔ-τυπ-ον	τέ-τυφ-α ἐ-τε-τύφ-η	τυπ-ήσομαι	ἐ-τύπ-ην	ἐ-τυπ-όμην
τύπ-ε	τέ-τυφ-ε		τύπ-ηθι	τυπ-οῦ
τύπ-ω	τε-τύφ-ω		τυπ-ῶ	τύπ-ωμαι
τύπ-οιμι	τε-τύφ-οιμι	τυπ-ησοίμην	τυπ-είην	τυπ-οίμην
τυπ-εῖν	τε-τυφ-εῖναι	τυπ-ήσεσθαι	τυπ-ῆναι	τυπ-έσθαι
τυπ-ών	τε-τυφ-ώς	τυπ-ησόμενος	τυπ-εῖς	τυπ-όμενος

PERFECT PASSIVE OF CONSONANT STEMS

The following are examples of the Perfect Passive of Consonant Stems. In the 3rd person plural, to avoid the meeting of three consonants, a compound form is used.

	Guttural	Dental	Labial	Liquid
INDICATIVE				
S. 1	πέπλεγμαι	πέπεισμαι	γέγραμμαι	ἔσπαρμαι
2	πέπλεξαι	πέπεισαι	γέγραψαι	ἔσπαρσαι
3	πέπλεκται	πέπεισται	γέγραπται	ἔσπαρται
D. 2	πέπλέγμεθον	πεπείσμεθον	γεγράμμεθον	ἔσπάρμεθον
3	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	γεγράφθον	ἔσπαρθον
P. 1	πεπλέγμεθα	πεπείσμεθα	γεγράμμεθα	ἔσπάρμεθα
2	πέπλεχθε	πέπεισθε	γεγράφθε	ἔσπαρθε
3	πεπλεγμένοι εἰσί	πεπεισμένοι εἰσί	γεγραμμένοι εἰσί	ἐσπαρμένοι εἰσί
IMPERATIVE				
S. 2	πέπλεξο	πέπεισο	γέγραφο	ἔσπαρσο
3	πεπλέχθω etc.	πεπείσθω etc.	γεγράφθω etc.	ἐσπάρθω etc.
CONJUNCTIVE				
	πεπλεγμένος ᾧ etc.	πεπεισμένος ᾧ etc.	γεγραμμένος ᾧ etc.	ἐσπαρμένος ᾧ etc.
OPTATIVE				
	πεπλεγμένος εἶην etc.	πεπεισμένος εἶην	γεγραμμένος εἶην	ἐσπαρμένος εἶην
INFINITIVE				
	πεπλέχθαι	πεπείσθαι	γεγράφθαι	ἐσπάρθαι
PARTICIPLES				
	πεπλεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	γεγραμμένος	ἐσπαρμένος

CIRCUMFLEXED FUTURE (LIQUID AND NASAL STEMS)

The Futures of Liquid and Nasal Stems are contracted and conjugated as follows

φαίνω, *I show*; Future, φανῶ

<i>Indicative</i>	<i>S.</i> 1	φαν-ῶ	φαν-οῦμαι
	2	φαν-εῖς	φαν-εῖ
	3	φαν-εῖ	φαν-εῖται
	<i>D.</i> 2	φαν-εῖτον	φαν-εῖσθον
	3	φαν-εῖτον	φαν-εῖσθον
	<i>P.</i> 1	φαν-οῦμεν	φαν-οῦμεθα
	2	φαν-εῖτε	φαν-εῖσθε
	3	φαν-οῦσι(ν)	φαν-οῦνται
<i>Optative</i>	<i>S.</i> 1	φαν-οίην	φαν-οίμην
	2	φαν-οίης	φαν-οίῳ
	3	φαν-οίη	φαν-οῖτο
	<i>D.</i> 2	φαν-οῖτον	φαν-οῖσθον
	3	φαν-οῖτην	φαν-οῖσθην
	<i>P.</i> 1	φαν-οῖμεν	φαν-οῖμεθα
	2	φαν-οῖτεν	φαν-οῖσθε
	3	φαν-οῖεν	φαν-οῖντο
<i>Infinitive</i>		φαν-εῖν	φαν-εῖσθαι
<i>Participles</i>		M. φαν-ῶν	M. φαν-οῦμενος
		F. φαν-οῦσα	F. φαν-ουμένη
		N. φαν-οῦν	N. φαν-οῦμενον

The same formation is found in some other Verbs

τελέω	<i>I accomplish</i>	τελῶ
βιβάζω	<i>I bring</i>	βιβῶ
κομίζω	<i>I convey</i>	κομιῶ

Contracted Verbs

Stems in hard vowels, α, ε, ο, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses

τιμάω, τιμῶ	<i>I honour</i>
φιλέω, φιλῶ	<i>I love</i>
δηλόω, δηλῶ	<i>I show</i>

RULES

A Verbs

α + ε or η becomes α	τιμάη, τιμᾶ
α + ο or ω „ ω	τιμάω, τιμῶ
ι is written subscript	τιμάοις, τιμῶς
[Except in Infin. τιμᾶν]	

E Verbs

ε + ε becomes ει	φίλεε, φίλει
ε + ο „ ου	ἐφίλειον, ἐφίλον
ε + long vowel or diphthong is lost	φιλέω, φιλῶ

O Verbs

ο + long vowel becomes ω	δηλόω, δηλῶ
ο + short „ „ ου	δήλοε, δήλον
ο + η „ „ οι	δηλόη, δηλοῖ
ο + ει „ „ οι	δηλόεις, δηλοῖς
[Except in Infin. δηλοῦν]	

Note.—There are no Strong Tenses in contracted Verbs.

The other Tenses are regularly formed

Future	Aorist	Perfect
τιμήσω	ἐτίμησα	τετίμηκα
φιλήσω	ἐφίλησα	πεφίληκα
δηλώσω	ἐδήλωσα	δεδήλωκα

Contracted Verbs

τιμάω, τιμῶ, *I love*

		Active		Passive	
Present and Imperfect Indicative	S. 1	τιμῶ	ἐτίμων	τιμῶμαι	ἐτιμώμην
	2	τιμάς	ἐτίμας	τιμά	ἐτιμῶ
	3	τιμά	ἐτίμα	τιμάται	ἐτιμάτο
	D. 2	τιμάτον	ἐτιμάτον	τιμάσθον	ἐτιμάσθον
	3	τιμάτον	ἐτιμάτην	τιμάσθον	ἐτιμάσθην
	P. 1	τιμῶμεν	ἐτιμῶμεν	τιμώμεθα	ἐτιμώμεθα
	2	τιμάτε	ἐτιμάτε	τιμάσθε	ἐτιμάσθε
	3	τιμῶσι(ν)	ἐτίμων	τιμώνται	ἐτιμώντο
Present Imperative	S. 2	τίμα		τιμῶ	
	3	τιμάτω		τιμάσθω	
	D. 2	τιμάτον		τιμάσθον	
	3	τιμάτων		τιμάσθων	
	P. 2	τιμάτε		τιμάσθε	
	3	τιμώντων		τιμάσθων	
Present Conjunctive	S. 1	τιμῶ		τιμῶμαι	
	2	τιμάς		τιμά	
	3	τιμά		τιμάται	
	D. 2	τιμάτον		τιμάσθον	
	3	τιμάτον		τιμάσθον	
	P. 1	τιμῶμεν		τιμώμεθα	
	2	τιμάτε		τιμάσθε	
	3	τιμῶσι(ν)		τιμώνται	
Present Optative	S. 1	τιμῶην		τιμώμην	
	2	τιμῶης		τιμῶ	
	3	τιμῶη		τιμῶτο	
	D. 2	τιμῶτον		τιμῶσθον	
	3	τιμῶτην		τιμῶσθην	
	P. 1	τιμῶμεν		τιμώμεθα	
	2	τιμῶτε		τιμῶσθε	
	3	τιμῶεν		τιμῶντο	
Infinitive and Participles		τιμᾶν	τιμῶν, ῶσα, ῶν	τιμᾶσθαι	τιμώμενος, η, ον

Contracted Verbs

φιλέω, φιλῶ, I love

		Active		Passive	
Present and Imperfect Indicative	S. 1	φιλῶ	ἐφίλουν	φιλοῦμαι	ἐφιλούμην
	2	φιλεῖς	ἐφίλεις	φιλεῖ	ἐφίλοῦ
	3	φιλεῖ	ἐφίλει	φιλεῖται	ἐφιλείτο
	D. 2	φιλεῖτον	ἐφιλείτον	φιλεῖσθον	ἐφιλείσθον
	3	φιλείτον	ἐφιλείτην	φιλεῖσθον	ἐφιλείσθην
	P. 1	φιλοῦμεν	ἐφιλοῦμεν	φιλούμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα
	2	φιλείτε	ἐφιλείτε	φιλεῖσθε	ἐφιλείσθε
	3	φιλοῦσι(ν)	ἐφίλουν	φιλοῦνται	ἐφιλοῦντο
Present Imperative	S. 2	φίλει		φιλοῦ	
	3	φιλείτω		φιλείσθω	
	D. 2	φιλείτον		φιλείσθον	
	3	φιλείτων		φιλείσθων	
	P. 2	φιλείτε		φιλεῖσθε	
	3	φιλοῦντων		φιλείσθων	
Present Conjunctive	S. 1	φιλῶ		φιλώμαι	
	2	φιλῆς		φιλῇ	
	3	φιλῇ		φιλῇται	
	D. 2	φιλῇτον		φιλῇσθον	
	3	φιλῇτον		φιλῇσθον	
	P. 1	φιλώμεν		φιλώμεθα	
Present Optative	2	φιλῇτε		φιλῇσθε	
	3	φιλώσι(ν)		φιλῶνται	
	S. 1	φιλοῖην		φιλοίμην	
	2	φιλοῖης		φιλοῖο	
	3	φιλοῖη		φιλοῖτο	
	D. 2	φιλοῖτον		φιλοῖσθον	
Infinitive and Participles	3	φιλοῖτην		φιλοῖσθην	
	P. 1	φιλοῖμεν		φιλοῖμεθα	
	2	φιλοῖτε		φιλοῖσθε	
	3	φιλοῖεν		φιλοῖντο	
		φιλεῖν	φιλῶν, οὔσα, οὖν	φιλείσθαι	φιλούμενος, η, ον

Contracted Verbs

δηλωέ, δηλῶ, *I show*

		Active		Passive	
Present and Imperfect Indicative	S. 1	δηλῶ	ἐδήλουν	δηλοῦμαι	ἐδηλούμην
	2	δηλοῖς	ἐδήλους	δηλοῖ	ἐδηλοῦ
	3	δηλοῖ	ἐδήλου	δηλοῦται	ἐδηλοῦτο
	D. 2	δηλοῦτον	ἐδηλοῦτον	δηλοῦσθαι	ἐδηλοῦσθον
	3	δηλοῦτον	ἐδηλοῦτην	δηλοῦσθαι	ἐδηλοῦσθην
	P. 1	δηλούμεν	ἐδηλούμεν	δηλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
	2	δηλοῦτε	ἐδηλοῦτε	δηλοῦσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
	3	δηλοῦσι(ν)	ἐδήλουν	δηλοῦνται	ἐδηλοῦντο
Present Imperative	S. 2	δήλου		δηλοῦ	
	3	δηλούτω		δηλοῦσθω	
	D. 2	δηλοῦτον		δηλοῦσθον	
	3	δηλούτων		δηλούσθων	
	P. 2	δηλοῦτε		δηλοῦσθε	
	3	δηλούντων		δηλοῦσθων	
Present Conjunctive	S. 1	δηλῶ		δηλῶμαι	
	2	δηλοῖς		δηλοῖ	
	3	δηλοῖ		δηλῶται	
	D. 2	δηλῶτον		δηλῶσθον	
	3	δηλῶτον		δηλῶσθον	
	P. 1	δηλῶμεν		δηλῶμεθα	
	2	δηλῶτε		δηλῶσθε	
	3	δηλῶσι(ν)		δηλῶνται	
Present Optative	S. 1	δηλοίην		δηλοίμην	
	2	δηλοίης		δηλοῖο	
	3	δηλοίη		δηλοῖτο	
	D. 2	δηλοίτον		δηλοῖσθον	
	3	δηλοίτην		δηλοῖσθην	
	P. 1	δηλοίμεν		δηλοίμεθα	
	2	δηλοίτε		δηλοίσθε	
	3	δηλοίεν		δηλοῖντο	
Infinitive and Participles		δηλοῦν	δηλῶν, δηλοῦσα, δηλοῦν	δηλοῦσθαι	δηλούμενος, η, ον

Augment

The **Augment** is the sign of Historic Tenses in the Indicative Mood. It is

- (1) SYLLABIC, ϵ prefixed to Consonant Stems, $\lambdaύ\omega$, $\xi\lambda\upsilon\omega\nu$.
 ρ is doubled, as $\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$, $\xi\acute{\rho}\acute{\rho}\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega\nu$.
- (2) TEMPORAL, by which the initial Vowel or the Diphthongs $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$, are lengthened.

$\alpha\gamma\omega$, $\eta\gamma\omega\upsilon$	$\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\eta\eta\rho\omega\upsilon\upsilon$
$\epsilon\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\eta\lambda\pi\iota\zeta\omega\upsilon$	$\alpha\delta\acute{\xi}\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, $\eta\delta\acute{\xi}\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\upsilon$
$\omicron\rho\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\omicron\rho\upsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\upsilon$	$\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\rho\omega\upsilon$

Note 1.—Several Verbs change ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$, instead of into η

$\epsilon\chi\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\chi\omega\upsilon$		
$\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\kappa\omega\upsilon$	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$	$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega\upsilon$
$\epsilon\pi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\mu\eta\gamma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\omega$	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega\upsilon$

Note 2.—Some have the Syllabic Augment, $\acute{\omega}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *push*, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\theta\omega\upsilon\upsilon$.

Note 3.—Some have both *Augments*, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\rho\omega\upsilon\upsilon$.

Verbs compounded of Nouns take the usual Augment, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\delta\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\delta\omicron\mu\omega\upsilon\upsilon$.

Verbs compounded with a Preposition place the Augment after the Preposition, eliding the last syllable of the Preposition where necessary.

$\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\text{-}\acute{\beta}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$	$\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega\upsilon$
$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\text{-}\acute{\beta}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$	$\acute{\alpha}\pi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega\upsilon$

Note.—The final vowels of $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}$ and $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}$ are not elided

$\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\acute{\beta}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega\upsilon$ $\pi\rho\omicron\text{-}\acute{\beta}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ $\pi\rho\omicron\upsilon\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$

Reduplication

Reduplication is the sign of the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses, and is retained through the Moods.

It is formed in three ways

- (1) Verbs beginning with a Consonant followed by a Vowel, or by λ, ρ, ν, repeat the first Consonant with ε, as

λύ-ω, λέ-λυ-κα πλέκ-ω, πέ-πλεχ-α γράφω, γέ-γραφ-α

Note.—Except γνωρίζω, ἐ-γνώρικα, and a few others.

If the first Consonant is an Aspirate, the corresponding hard letter is used, as

φιλ-ῶ, πε-φίληκα θύω, τέ-θυκα

- (2) Verbs beginning with ρ or two Consonants (except λ, ρ, μ, ν), prefix ε only, as

κτείνω, ἐ-κτονα ῥίπτω, ῥῑ-ῥιφα

- (3) Verbs beginning with a Vowel, lengthen the Vowel, as

ὀρμῶ, ὠρμηκα

Note.—Some Verbs beginning with a Vowel prefix the first two letters of the Stem to the lengthened Vowel, as

ὀρύττω, ὀρ-ώρυχα ἐγείρω, ἐγ-ήγερκα
ἀλείφω, ἀλ-ήλιφα ἐλαύνω, ἐλ-ήλακα

This is called Attic Reduplication.

Formation of Tenses

It was said (p. 40) that there are two Stems in Verbs

- (1) The Verb Stem, the shortest form in which the Stem can appear

φεύγω, Verb Stem, φνγ

- (2) The Present Stem

φεύγω, Present Stem, φενγ

In most Verbs (and in all Verbs where the final ω follows a Vowel), the two Stems are the same

λύω, Verb Stem and Present Stem, λν
λέγω, " " λεγ

Some Verbs have both Stems, as φεύγω.

The Tense Stems are formed from the Verb Stem by adding the characteristic letter, or letters, of the Tense, as

	Verb Stem	Pres. Stem	Perf. Stem	Fut. Stem
λύ-ω	λϋ	λϋ	λε-λϋ	λϋσ
λείπω	λιπ	λειπ	λε-λοιπ	λειψ

In studying the formation of Tenses, the rules given for assimilation on page 6 should be carefully read.

The **Present** and **Imperfect** are formed from the Present Stem

Stem	Present	Imperfect
λϋ	λϋ-ω	ἐ-λϋ-ον

The **Future** Stem is formed by adding -σ to the Verb Stem, lengthening a short Stem vowel

V. Stem Future			V. Stem Future		
λύω	λϋ	λϋ-σ-ω	ἄγω	ἄγ	ἄξω(= ἄγσ-ω)
πλέκω	πλεκ	πλέξω(= πλέκσ-ω)	πράττω	πραγ	πράξω(= πράγσ-ω)
κόπτω	κοπ	κόψω(= κόπσ-ω)			

Dentals are dropped

παίθω, πιθ, πεί-σω φράζω, φραδ, φρά-σω(= φράδσω)

Liquid and Nasal Stems have circumflexed Futures

κρίνω κριν κρινῶ	σπείρω σπερ σπερῶ
τείνω τεν τενῶ	ἀγγέλλω ἀγγελ ἀγγελῶ

The same formation is found in some other Verbs

τελέω τελε τελῶ
πελάζω πελαδ πελῶ
κομίζω κομιδ κομιῶ

The **Future Middle** is formed similarly by adding -σομαι

λύω λῦ λῦ-σομαι

This Future has often an Active sense, especially in Verbs relating to the senses

ἀκούω *I hear* ἀκούσομαι
γελάω *I laugh* γελάσομαι

Sometimes it has a Passive sense

τιμάω, τιμήσομαι, *I shall be honoured*

The **Weak Aorist Stem** is formed by adding α to the Future Stem

	Fut. Stem.	Aor. Act.	Aor. M.
λύω	λυσ	ἔ-λυσ-α	ἔ-λυσ-άμην

Liquid and Nasal Stems lengthen the Vowel to compensate for the σ

νέμω	νεμ	ἔ-νειμ-α	ἔ-νειμ-άμην
κρίνω	κρίν	ἔ-κριν-α	ἔ-κριν-άμην

The **Second (Strong) Aorist**, found only in Consonant Stems, is formed from the Verb Stem

	V. Stem.	Aor. Act.	Aor. M.
λείπω	λίπ	ἔ-λιπ-ον	ἔ-λιπ-όμην
πείθω	πίθ	ἔ-πιθ-ον	ἔ-πιθ-όμην
εὐρίσκω	εὐρ	εὐρ-ον	εὐρ-όμην

The **Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect** are formed from the Perfect Stem, which is distinguished by reduplication. The Pluperfect has also the Augment

λύω	λέ-λυ-κα	ἔ-λε-λύ-κη
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There are two forms of the Perfect

- (1) The Strong Perfect is formed from the Verb Stem by adding α. The Vowel is generally strengthened

φαίνω	φαν	πέ-φην-α	Pluperfect
φεύγω	φυγ	πέ-φευγ-α	ἔ-πε-φῆν-η
πέμπω	πεμπ	πέ-πομφ-α	etc.
βλάπτω	βλαβ	βέ-βλαφ-α	

Notice the aspiration of the Labials.

- (2) The Weak Perfect (the usual form found) is formed by adding κα to the Verb Stem. The Vowel is generally lengthened

δρῶ (δράω)	δρᾶ	δέ-δρᾶ-κα
τιμω (τιμάω)	τιμᾶ	τε-τίμᾶ-κα

Dentals are dropped, and ν becomes γ

ὄνειδιζω	ὄνειδ	ὄνειδι-κα
πείθω	πιθ	πέ-πει-κα
φαίνω	φαν	πέ-φαγ-κα

The Perfect and Pluperfect, Middle and Passive, are formed by adding *μαι, μην* to the Perfect Stem. The Pluperfect has also the Augment

λύω	λυ	λελυ	λέλυ-μαι	ἐ-λελύ-μην
-----	----	------	----------	------------

The last Consonant of the Stem undergoes various changes, according to the rules given on p. 6, before the termination *μαι*. The following are examples

πλέκω	πλεκ	πέ-πλε-μαι
γράφω	γραφ	γέ-γραμ-μαι
πείθω	πιθ	πέ-πεισ-μαι
σπείρω	σπερ	ἔ-σπαρ-μαι

The **Future Perfect** adds *σομαι* to the Perfect Stem

λύω	λελύ-σομαι
-----	------------

The **Strong (Second) Aorist Passive** is formed from the Verb Stem by adding *ην*

πλέκω	πλακ	ἐ-πλάκ-ην
τύπτω	τυπ	ἐ-τύπ-ην

The **Second Future Passive** adds *ησομαι* to the same Stem

πλέκω	πλακ	πλακήσομαι
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The **Weak Aorist Passive** is formed from the Verb Stem by adding *θην*

λύω	λϋ	ἐ-λύ-θην
τύπτω	τυπ	ἐ-τύφ-θην

The **Weak Future Passive** adds *θήσομαι* to the Verb Stem

λύω	λϋ	λυ-θήσομαι
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VERBS IN μ

Verbs in μ differ from Verbs in ω only in the Present and Strong Aorist Stems, and sometimes in the Perfect.

They are divided into two classes

- (1) Verbs which add the personal endings to the Verb Stem, or to the Verb Stem reduplicated with ι , as

$\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>I say</i>	Verb Stem, $\phi\alpha$
$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$, <i>I place</i>	„ $\theta\epsilon$

- (2) Verbs which add ν to the Verb Stem to form the Present Stem, as

$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\text{-}\nu\text{-}\mu\iota$	Verb Stem, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa$
--	--

Note.—Verbs in μ are older than verbs in ω .

The other Tenses are formed as from Verbs in ω

	Future	Aorist	Perfect
$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$	$\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$	$\xi\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$ ¹
$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$	$\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$	$\xi\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha$	$\xi\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$
$\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota$	$\delta\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$	$\xi\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$
$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\text{-}\nu\text{-}\mu\iota$	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\xi\omega$	$\xi\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\xi\alpha$	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\iota\chi\alpha$

¹ The Perfect $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$ given in some Grammars is less correct. For the Perfect Passive $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$ was used.

VERBS IN μ . τίθημι, I place

Active Voice

Tenses		Indicative Mood		Imperative	
<i>Present</i> and <i>Imperfect</i> Stem, τιθε	<i>S.</i> 1	<i>Present</i> τί-θη-μι	<i>Imperfect</i> ἐ-τί-θη-ν		
		2	τί-θη-ς	ἐ-τί-θεις	τί-θαι
		3	τί-θη-σι(ν)	ἐ-τί-θει	τι-θέ-τω
	<i>D.</i> 2	2	τί-θε-τον	ἐ-τί-θε-τον	τί-θε-τον
		3	τί-θε-τον	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	τι-θέ-των
	<i>P.</i> 1	1	τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	
		2	τί-θε-τε	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	τί-θε-τε
		3	τι-θέ-α-σι(ν)	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	τι-θέ-ντων
	<i>Aorist</i> Stem, θε	<i>S.</i> 1	ἔ-θη-κ-α	} weak	θέ-ς
2			ἔ-θη-κ-ας		θέ-τω
3			ἔ-θη-κ-ε(ν)		θέ-τον
<i>D.</i> 2		2	ἔ-θε-τον	θέ-των	
		3	ἐ-θέ-την		
<i>P.</i> 1		1	ἔ-θε-μεν	θέ-τε	
		2	ἔ-θε-τε	θέ-ντων	
		3	ἔ-θε-σαν		
<i>Middle and Passive</i>					
<i>Present</i> and <i>Imperfect</i> Stem, τιθε	<i>S.</i> 1	τί-θε-μαι	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην	τί-θε-σο	
		2	τί-θε-σαι	ἐ-τί-θε-σο	τι-θέ-σθω
		3	τί-θε-ται	ἐ-τί-θε-το	τί-θε-σθον
	<i>D.</i> 2	2	τί-θε-σθον	ἐ-τί-θε-σθον	τι-θέ-σθων
		3	τί-θε-σθον	ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην	
	<i>P.</i> 1	1	τι-θέ-μεθα	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα	τί-θε-σθε
		2	τί-θε-σθε	ἐ-τί-θε-σθε	τι-θέ-σθων
		3	τί-θε-νται	ἐ-τί-θε-ντο	
	<i>Aorist</i> Stem, θε	<i>S.</i> 1	ἐ-θέ-μην		θοῦ
2			ἔ-θου		θέ-σθω
3			ἔ-θε-το		θέ-σθον
<i>D.</i> 2		2	ἔ-θε-σθον	θέ-σθων	
		3	ἐ-θέ-σθην		
<i>P.</i> 1		1	ἐ-θέ-μεθα	θέ-σθε	
		2	ἔ-θε-σθε	θέ-σθων	
3	ἔ-θε-ντο				

VERBS IN *μ*. τίθη-μι, *I place**Active Voice*

Conjunctive	Optative	Verb Infinitive	
<i>τι-θῶ</i> <i>τι-θῇ-ς</i> <i>τι-θῇ</i> <i>τι-θῇ-τον</i> <i>τι-θῇ-τον</i> <i>τι-θῶ-μεν</i> <i>τι-θῇ-τε</i> <i>τι-θῶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>τι-θείην</i> <i>τι-θείης</i> <i>τι-θείη</i> <i>τι-θείτον</i> <i>τι-θείτην</i> <i>τι-θεῖμεν</i> <i>τι-θεῖτε</i> <i>τι-θεῖεν</i>	<i>Infinitive</i> <i>τι-θέ-ναι</i>	<i>Participles</i> <i>M. τι-θείς</i> <i>F. τι-θεῖ-σα</i> <i>N. τι-θέν</i> <i>Stem, τιθεντ</i>
<i>θῶ</i> <i>θῇ-ς</i> <i>θῇ</i> <i>θῇ-τον</i> <i>θῇ-τον</i> <i>θῶ-μεν</i> <i>θῇ-τε</i> <i>θῶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>θείην</i> <i>θείης</i> <i>θείη</i> <i>θεῖτον</i> <i>θείτην</i> <i>θεῖμεν</i> <i>θεῖτε</i> <i>θεῖεν</i>	<i>θεῖ-ναι</i>	<i>M. θεί-ς</i> <i>F. θεῖ-σα</i> <i>N. θέν</i> <i>Stem, θεντ</i>
<i>Middle and Passive</i>			
<i>τι-θῶ-μαι</i> <i>τι-θῇ</i> <i>τι-θῇ-ται</i> <i>τι-θῇ-σθον</i> <i>τι-θῇ-σθον</i> <i>τι-θῶ-μεθα</i> <i>τι-θῇ-σθε</i> <i>τι-θῶ-νται</i>	<i>τι-θεί-μην</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-ο</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-το</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-σθον</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-σθην</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-μεθα</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-σθε</i> <i>τι-θεῖ-ντο</i>	<i>τί-θε-σθαι</i>	<i>M. τι-θέ-μενος</i> <i>F. τι-θε-μένη</i> <i>N. τι-θέ-μενον</i> <i>Stem, τιθεμενο</i>
<i>θῶ-μαι</i> <i>θῇ</i> <i>θῇ-ται</i> <i>θῇ-σθον</i> <i>θῇ-σθον</i> <i>θῶ-μεθα</i> <i>θῇ-σθε</i> <i>θῶ-νται</i>	<i>θεί-μην</i> <i>θεῖ-ο</i> <i>θεῖ-το</i> <i>θεῖ-σθον</i> <i>θεῖ-σθην</i> <i>θεί-μεθα</i> <i>θεῖ-σθε</i> <i>θεῖ-ντο</i>	<i>θέ-σθαι</i>	<i>M. θέ-μενος</i> <i>F. θε-μένη</i> <i>N. θέ-μενον</i> <i>Stem, θεμενο</i>

VERBS IN *μι*. ἵστημι, *I place*
Active Voice

Tenses		Indicative Mood		Imperative		
<i>Present and Imperfect Stem, ἵστα</i>	<i>S.</i>	1	<i>Present</i> ἵ-στη-μι	<i>Imperfect</i> ἵ-στη-ν		
		2	ἵ-στη-ς	ἵ-στη-ς	ἵ-στη	
		3	ἵ-στη-σι(ν)	ἵ-στη	ἵ-στά-τω	
	<i>D.</i>	2	ἵ-στα-τον	ἵ-στα-τον	ἵ-στα-τον	
		3	ἵ-στα-τον	ἵ-στά-την	ἵ-στά-των	
	<i>P.</i>	1	ἵ-στα-μεν	ἵ-στα-μεν		
		2	ἵ-στα-τε	ἵ-στα-τε	ἵ-στα-τε	
			ἵ-στά-σι(ν)	ἵ-στα-σαν	ἵ-στά-ντων	
	<i>Aorist Stem, στα</i>	<i>S.</i>	1	ἔ-στη-ν		
			2	ἔ-στη-ς		στή-θι
3			ἔ-στη		στή-τω	
<i>D.</i>		2	ἔ-στη-τον		στή-τον	
		3	ἔ-στή-την		στή-των	
<i>P.</i>		1	ἔ-στη-μεν			
		2	ἔ-στη-τε		στή-τε	
		3	ἔ-στη-σαν		στά-ντων	
		<i>Middle and Passive</i>				
<i>Present and Imperfect Stem, ἵστα</i>	<i>S.</i>	1	ἵ-στα-μαι	ἵ-στά-μην		
		2	ἵ-στα-σαι	ἵ-στα-σο	ἵ-στα-σο	
		3	ἵ-στα-ται	ἵ-στα-το	ἵ-στά-σθω	
	<i>D.</i>	2	ἵ-στα-σθον	ἵ-στα-σθον	ἵ-στα-σθον	
		3	ἵ-στα-σθον	ἵ-στά-σθην	ἵ-στά-σθων	
	<i>P.</i>	1	ἵ-στά-μεθα	ἵ-στά-μεθα		
		2	ἵ-στα-σθε	ἵ-στα-σθε	ἵ-στα-σθε	
		3	ἵ-στα-νται	ἵ-στα-ντο	ἵ-στά-σθων	

Note.—In the Present, Future, and Weak Aorist ἵστημι is transitive. In the Strong Aorist, Perfect, and Pluperfect it is intransitive.

VERBS IN μι. ἵστημι, I place

Active Voice

Conjunctive	Optative	Verb Infinitive	
ἵ-στῶ ἵ-στῆ-ς ἵ-στῆ ἵ-στῆ-τον ἵ-στή-τον ἵ-στῶ-μεν ἵ-στή-τε ἵ-στῶ-σι(ν)	ἵ-σταίην ἵ-σταίης ἵ-σταίῃ ἵ-σταί-τον ἵ-σταίτην ἵ-σταῖμεν ἵ-σταῖτε ἵ-σταῖεν	<i>Infinitive</i> ἵ-στά-ναι	<i>Participles</i> M. ἵ-στά-ς F. ἵ-στᾶ-σα N. ἵ-στά-ν Stem, ἵσταντ
στῶ στῆ-ς στῆ στή-τον στή-τον στῶ-μεν στή-τε στῶ-σι(ν)	σταίην σταίης σταίῃ σταί-τον σταίτην σταῖμεν σταῖτε σταῖεν	στή-ναι	M. στά-ς F. στᾶ-σα N. σᾶ-ν Stem, σταντ
<i>Middle and Passive</i>			
ἵ-στῶ-μαι ἵ-στῆ ἵ-στή-ται ἵ-στή-σθον ἵ-στή-σθον ἵ-στῶ-μεθα ἵ-στή-σθε ἵ-στῶ-νται	ἵ-σταί-μην ἵ-σταί-ο ἵ-σταί-το ἵ-σταί-σθον ἵ-σταί-σθην ἵ-σταί-μεθα ἵ-σταί-σθε ἵ-σταί-ντο	ἵ-στασθαι	M. ἵ-στά-μενος F. ἵ-στα-μένη N. ἵ-στά-μενον Stem, ἵσταμενο

VERBS IN *μι*. *δί-δω-μι*, *I give*
Active Voice

Tenses		Indicative Mood		Imperative
<i>Present and Imperfect Stem, δίδω</i>	<i>S.</i>	1 <i>Present</i> δί-δω-μι	<i>Imperfect</i> ἐ-δί-δουν	
		2 δί-δω-ς	ἐ-δί-δους	δί-δου
		3 δί-δω-σι(ν)	ἐ-δί-δου	δι-δό-τω
	<i>D.</i>	2 δί-δο-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον	δί-δο-τον
		3 δί-δο-τον	ἐ-δι-δό-την	δι-δό-των
	<i>P.</i>	1 δί-δο-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	
		2 δί-δο-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	δί-δο-τε
		3 δι-δό-ασι(ν)	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	δι-δό-ντων
<i>Aorist Stem, δο</i>	<i>S.</i>	1 ξ-δω-κ-α	} <i>weak</i>	
		2 ξ-δω-κ-ας		δό-ς
		3 ξ-δω-κ-ε		δό-τω
	<i>D.</i>	2 ξ-δο-τον		δό-τον
		3 ἐ-δό-την		δό-των
	<i>P.</i>	1 ξ-δο-μεν		
		2 ξ-δο-τε		δό-τε
	3	ξ-δο-σαν		δό-ντων
<i>Middle and Passive</i>				
<i>Present and Imperfect Stem, δίδω</i>	<i>S.</i>	1 δί-δο-μαι	ἐ-δι-δό-μην	
		2 δί-δο-σαι	ἐ-δί-δο-σο	δί-δο-σο
		3 δί-δο-ται	ἐ-δί-δο-το	δι-δό-σθω
	<i>D.</i>	2 δί-δο-σθον	ἐ-δί-δο-σθον	δί-δο-σθον
		3 δί-δο-σθον	ἐ-δι-δό-σθην	δι-δό-σθων
	<i>P.</i>	1 δι-δό-μεθα	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα	
		2 δι-δο-σθε	ἐ-δί-δο-σθε	δί-δο-σθε
		3 δι-δο-νται	ἐ-δί-δο-ντο	δι-δόσθων
<i>Aorist Stem, δο</i>	<i>S.</i>	1 ἐ-δό-μην		
		2 ἐ-δου		δοῦ
		3 ξ-δο-το		δό-σθω
	<i>D.</i>	2 ξ-δο-σθον		δό-σθον
		3 ἐ-δό-σθην		δό-σθων
	<i>P.</i>	1 ἐ-δό-μεθα		
		2 ξ-δο-σθε		δό-σθε
	3	ξ-δο-ντο		δόσθων



VERBS IN *μι*. *δί-δω-μι*, *I give*
Active Voice

Conjunctive	Optative	Verb Infinitive	
<i>δί-δῶ</i> <i>δί-δῶ-ς</i> <i>δί-δῶ</i> <i>δί-δῶ-τον</i> <i>δί-δῶ-τον</i> <i>δί-δῶ-μεν</i> <i>δί-δῶ-τε</i> <i>δί-δῶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δί-δοίη-ν</i> <i>δί-δοίη-ς</i> <i>δί-δοίη</i> <i>δίδοῖτον</i> <i>δίδοίτην</i> <i>δίδοίμεν</i> <i>δίδοίτε</i> <i>δίδοῖεν</i>	<i>Infinitive</i> <i>δί-δό-ναι</i>	<i>Participle</i> <i>M. δί-δού-ς</i> <i>F. δί-δου-σα</i> <i>N. δί-δό-ν</i> Stem, <i>διδοντ</i>
<i>δῶ</i> <i>δῶ-ς</i> <i>δῶ</i> <i>δῶ-τον</i> <i>δῶ-τον</i> <i>δῶ-μεν</i> <i>δῶ-τε</i> <i>δῶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δοίη-ν</i> <i>δοίη-ς</i> <i>δοίη</i> <i>δοῖ-τον</i> <i>δοί-την</i> <i>δοῖ-μεν</i> <i>δοῖ-τε</i> <i>δοῖ-εν</i>	<i>δοῦ-ναι</i>	<i>M. δού-ς</i> <i>F. δοῦ-σα</i> <i>N. δό-ν</i> Stem, <i>δοντ</i>
<i>Middle and Passive</i>			
<i>δί-δῶ-μαι</i> <i>δί-δῶ</i> <i>δί-δῶ-ται</i> <i>δί-δῶ-σθον</i> <i>δί-δῶ-σθον</i> <i>δί-δῶ-μεθα</i> <i>δί-δῶ-σθε</i> <i>δί-δῶ-νται</i>	<i>δί-δοί-μην</i> <i>δί-δοί-ο</i> <i>δί-δοί-το</i> <i>δί-δοί-σθον</i> <i>δί-δοί-σθην</i> <i>δί-δοί-μεθα</i> <i>δί-δοί-σθε</i> <i>δί-δοί-ντο</i>	<i>δί-δο-σθαι</i>	<i>M. δί-δό-μενος</i> <i>F. δί-δο-μένη</i> <i>N. δί-δό-μενον</i> Stem, <i>διδομενο</i>
<i>δῶ-μαι</i> <i>δῶ</i> <i>δῶ-ται</i> <i>δῶ-σθον</i> <i>δῶ-σθον</i> <i>δῶ-μεθα</i> <i>δῶ-σθε</i> <i>δῶ-νται</i>	<i>δοί-μην</i> <i>δοῖ-ο</i> <i>δοῖ-το</i> <i>δοῖ-σθον</i> <i>δοί-σθην</i> <i>δοί-μεθα</i> <i>δοῖ-σθε</i> <i>δοῖ-ντο</i>	<i>δό-σθαι</i>	<i>M. δό-μενος</i> <i>F. δο-μένη</i> <i>N. δό-μενον</i> Stem, <i>δομενο</i>

SHORTER GREEK PRIMER

VERBS IN μ (Second Class)Verbs which add ν to the Verb Stem $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\mu\iota$, *I show*. Pure Stem, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa$. Present Stem, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}$

		Active	Middle and Passive
Present Indicative	S. 1	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\mu\iota$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\mu\alpha\iota$
		2 $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\varsigma$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\sigma\alpha\iota$
		3 $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\tau\alpha\iota$
	D. 2	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\tau\omicron\nu$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$
		3 $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\tau\omicron\nu$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$
	P. 1	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$
		2 $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\tau\epsilon$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\sigma\theta\epsilon$
		3 $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\nu\tau\alpha\iota$
	Imperfect	$\epsilon-\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\nu$	$\epsilon-\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\mu\eta\nu$
		$\epsilon-\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}\varsigma$, etc.	$\epsilon-\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\sigma\omicron$, etc.
Imperative		$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\sigma\omicron$
		$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\tau\omega$, etc.	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\sigma\theta\omega$, etc.
Conjunctive .		$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\omega$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\omega\mu\alpha\iota$
Optative .		$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\omicron\iota\mu\iota$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$
Infinitive .		$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\nu\alpha\iota$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$
Participle .		$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\varsigma$	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\bar{\nu}-\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$

Note.—The other Moods and Tenses of $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\mu\iota$ are formed regularly, as if from $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}\omega$.

Like $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\mu\iota$ are conjugated

$\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\nu\mu\iota$, *I mix*.

$\delta\lambda\lambda\upsilon\mu\iota$, *I destroy*.

$\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\nu\mu\iota$, *I break*; and many others.

VERBS IN μ

As $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$ is conjugated $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$, I send¹

	Active	Middle and Passive
<i>Present Indicative</i> . . . {	$\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$ $\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$, etc.	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\alpha\iota$, etc.
<i>Imperfect Indicative</i> . . . {	$\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, etc.	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\nu$ $\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omicron$, etc.
<i>Aorist Indicative</i> . . . {	$\acute{\eta}\kappa\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$
	$\acute{\eta}\kappa\alpha\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron$, etc.
	$\acute{\eta}\kappa\epsilon(\nu)$	
	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$	
	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\nu$	
	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu$	
<i>Present Imperative</i> . . . {	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon$	
	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\nu$	
<i>Present Imperative</i> . . . {	$\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota$	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omicron$
	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$, etc.	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega$, etc.
<i>Aorist Imperative</i> . . . {	$\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$	$\omicron\acute{\upsilon}$
	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$, etc.	$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega$, etc.
<i>Present Conjunctive</i> . . . {	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$
	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, etc.	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\eta}$, etc.
<i>Aorist Conjunctive</i> . . . {	$\acute{\omega}$	$\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$
	$\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, etc.	$\acute{\eta}$, etc.
<i>Present Optative</i> . . . {	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$
	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron$, etc.
<i>Aorist Optative</i> . . . {	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\nu$
	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\eta\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omicron$
<i>Present Infinitive</i> . . .	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$
<i>Aorist Infinitive</i> . . .	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$	$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$
<i>Present Participle</i> . . .	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$
<i>Aorist Participle</i> . . .	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\mu}\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$

¹ But the Perfect of $\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota$ is $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$.

VERBS IN μι

φημί, I say

Present Indicative . φημί, φής, φησί(ν), φατόν, φατόν, φαμέν,
φατέ, φασί(ν)

Imperfect Indicative ἔφην, ἔφησθα, ἔφη, ἔφατον, -ην, ἔφαμεν,
-ατε, -ασαν

Aorist Indicative . ἔφησα

Present Imperative . φάθι, φάτω, φάτε

Present Conjunctive . φῶ, φῆς, etc.

Present Optative . φαίην, φαίης, etc.

Present Infinitive . φάναι

Present Participle . φάς

εἶμι, I shall go

Present Indicative . εἶμι, εἶ, εἶσι(ν), ἵτον, ἵτον, ἵμεν, ἵτε,
ἵασι(ν)

Imperfect Indicative ἦα, ἦεισθα, ἦει(ν), ἦτον, ἦτην, ἦμεν,
ἦτε, ἦσαν

Present Imperative . ἴθι, ἴτω, ἴτων, ἴτε, ἰόντων

Present Conjunctive . ἴω, ἴης, etc.

Present Optative . ἴοιμι, ἴοις, etc.

Present Infinitive . ἰέναι

Present Participle . ἰών

IRREGULAR VERBS

Perfect Form used with Present meaning

οἶδα, I know

Ten.		Indicative	Imperative	Subjunctive	Optative
<i>Present</i>	S. 1	οἶδα	ἴσθι	εἰδῶ	εἰδείην
	2	οἶσθα	ἴστω	εἰδῆς	εἰδείης
	3	οἶδε(ν)		εἰδῇ	εἰδείη
	D. 2	ἴστον	ἴστον	εἰδῆτον	εἰδείτον
	3	ἴστον	ἴστων	εἰδῆτον	εἰδείτην
	P. 1	ἴσμεν		εἰδῶμεν	εἰδείμεν
	2	ἴστε	ἴστε	εἰδῆτε	εἰδείτε
	3	ἴσῃσι(ν)	ἴστων	εἰδῶσι(ν)	εἰδείεν
<i>Imperfect</i>	S. 1	ᾔδῃ	Infin. εἰδέναι Part. εἰδώς, εἰδυῖα, εἰδός		
	2	ᾔδησθα			
	3	ᾔδει(ν)			
	D. 2	ᾔστον			
	3	ᾔστην			
	P. 1	ᾔσμεν			
	2	ᾔστε			
	3	ᾔσαν			

Formations similar to those of *μ.*-Verbs are found in certain Perfects

	ἴστημι	θνήσκω	δεῖδω
S. 1	ἔστηκα	τέθνηκα	δέδοικα
D. 1	ἔστατον	τέθνατον	δέδιτον
P. 1	ἔσταμεν	τέθναμεν	δέδιμεν
2	ἔστατε	τέθνατε	δέδιτε
3	ἔσῃσι(ν)	τεθνήσῃσι(ν)	δεδίῃσι(ν)
Imper. {	ἔσταθι	τέθναθι	δέδιθι
	ἔστάτω	τεθνάτω	δεδίτω
Conj.	ἔστω		δεδίω
Opt.	ἔσταιην		
Infin.	ἑσθάναι	τεθνάναι	δεδιέναι
Partic.	ἑστώς	τεθνεώς	δεδιώς
Plup. }			
3 per.pl. }	ἔστασαν	ἐτέθνασαν	ἐδέδισαν

Irregular Verbs

The following are the most common Irregular Verbs, in alphabetical order

Verb	Meaning	Future	Aorist	Perfect
αἰσθάνομαι ἀκούω	<i>perceive</i> <i>hear</i>	αἰσθήσομαι ἀκούσομαι	ἤσθόμην ἤκουσα	ἤσθημαι ἀκήκοα
ἀλίσκομαι ¹	<i>am caught</i>	ἀλώσομαι	ἔάλων ²	ἔάλωκα
ἁμαρτάνω	<i>err</i>	ἁμαρτήσομαι	ἤμαρτον	ἤμαρτηκα
ἀναλίσκω	<i>spend</i>	ἀναλώσω	ἀνήλωσα	ἀνήλωκα
ἀνοίγνυμι	<i>open</i>	ανοίξω	ἀνέψα	ἀνέωχα
αὐξάνω ἀφικνούμαι βαίνω βάλλω	<i>increase</i> <i>come</i> <i>go</i> <i>throw</i>	αὐξήσω ἀφίξομαι βήσομαι βαλῶ	ἠύξησα ἀφικόμην ἔβην ³ ἔβαλον	ἠύξηκα ἀφίγμαι βέβηκα βέβληκα
βλώσκω βούλομαι γαμῶ	<i>go</i> <i>wish</i> <i>marry a wife</i>	μολοῦμαι βουλήσομαι γαμῶ	ἔμολον ἐβούληθην ἔγημα	μέμβλωκα βεβούλημαι γεγάμηκα
γελῶ γηράσκω γίγνομαι γινώσκω δάκνω	<i>laugh</i> <i>grow old</i> <i>become</i> <i>know</i> <i>bite</i>	γελάσομαι γηράσομαι γενήσομαι γνώσομαι δήξομαι	ἐγέλασα ἐγήρασα ἐγενόμην ἔγνων ⁴ ἔδακον	 γενένημαι ἔγνωκα ...
δέχομαι δέω δέω	<i>receive</i> <i>bind</i> <i>am without</i>	δέξομαι δήσω δεήσω	ἐδεξάμην ἔδησα ἐδέησα	δέδεγμαι δέδεκα δεδέηκα

¹ αἰρέω supplies the Active.

² Moods, ἀλῶ ἀλοίην ἀλῶναι ἀλούς

³ Moods, βῆθι βῶ βαίην βῆναι βάς

⁴ Moods, γνῶθι γνῶ γνοίην γνῶναι γνούς

IRREGULAR VERBS

Verb	Meaning	Future	Aorist	Perfect
διδάσκω	<i>teach</i>	διδάξω	ἐδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα
διδράσκω	<i>run away</i>	δράσομαι	ἔδραν	δέδρακα
δύναμαι ἐγείρω	<i>am able</i> <i>arouse</i>	δυνήσομαι ἐγερῶ	ἐδυνήθην ἤγειρα	δεδύνημαι ἐγρήγορα (intr.)
ἐθέλω ἐλαύνω ἐπίσταμαι	<i>wish</i> <i>drive</i> <i>know</i>	ἐθελήσω ἐλῶ ¹ ἐπιστήσομαι	ἠθέλησα ἤλασα ἠπιστήθην	ἠθέληκα ἐλήλακα ...
ἔπομαι	<i>follow</i>	ἐψομαι	ἐσπόμην	...
εὕρισκω	<i>find</i>	εὕρήσω	εὔρον	ἠύρηκα
ἔχω	<i>have</i>	ἔξω, σχήσω	ἔσχον ²	ἔσχηκα
ἔω ζεύγνυμι	<i>permit</i> <i>yoke</i>	ἔᾶσω ζεύξω	εἵασα ἔζευξα	εἵακα ...
ἤδομαι	<i>am glad</i>	ἡσθήσομαι	ἡσθην	...
θάπτω	<i>bury</i>	θάψω	ἔθαψα	... ³
καίω	<i>burn</i>	καύσω	ἔκαυσα	κέκαυκα
καλῶ	<i>call</i>	καλῶ	ἐκάλεσα	κέκληκα
κάμνω κεράννυμι κλαίω, οἷ κλάω κλέπτω	<i>labour</i> <i>mix</i> <i>weep</i> <i>steal</i>	καμοῦμαι κερῶ κλαύσομαι κλᾷήσω κλέψω	ἔκαμον ἐκέρασα ⁴ ἔκλαυσα ἔκλειψα	κέκμηκα κέκλοφα

¹ ἐλῶ, -ᾶς, -ᾶ, etc.

² Imperative, σχές.

³ Perf. pass. τέθαμμαι, aor. ἐτάφην.

⁴ Perf. pass. κέκρᾶμαι, aor. ἐκράσθην.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Verb	Meaning	Future	Aorist	Perfect
κρεμάννυμι κρίνω	hang judge	κρεμῶ κρινῶ	ἐκρέμασα ἐκρίνα	... κέκρικα
κτῶμαι λαγχάνω	acquire obtain by lot	κτήσομαι λήξομαι	ἐκτησάμην ἐλαχον	κέκτημαι ¹ εἴληχα
λαμβάνω λανθάνω λανθάνομαι μανθάνω μάχομαι	receive lie hid forget learn fight	λήψομαι λήσω λήσομαι μαθήσομαι μαχοῦμαι	ἔλαβον ἔλαθον ἐλαθόμην ἔμαθον ἐμαχεσά- μην	εἴληφα ² λέληθα λέλησμαι μεμάθηκα μεμάχημαι
μίγνυμι	mix	μίξω	ἔμιξα	...
μιμνήσκω	remind	μνήσω	ἔμνησα	... ³
νέμω	distribute	νεμῶ	ἔκειμα	νενέμηκα
οἶομαι οἶχομαι	think am gone	οἰήσομαι οἰχήσομαι	ᾤήθην ...	
ὀλλύμι ⁴	destroy	ὀλῶ	ὤλεσα	{ ὀλώλεκα ὀλωλα (intr.)
ὀμνύμι ὀσφραίνο- μαι	swear smell	ὀμοῦμαι ὀσφρήσο- μαι	ὤμοσα ὠσφρόμην	ὀμώμοκα ...
ὀφείλω	owe	ὀφειλήσω	ὠφείλησα, ὠφελον	ὠφείληκα
ὀφλισκάνω	owe	ὀφλήσω	ὠφλον	ὠφληκα
πάσχω	suffer	πείσομαι	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα
πετάννυμι	spread	πετῶ	ἐπέτασα	...

¹ Used as a Present, "I possess."² Perf. pass. εἴλημμαι, aor. ἐλήφθην.³ Perf. pass. μέμνημαι, I remember.⁴ Generally compounded, ἀπόλλυμι, etc.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Verb	Meaning	Future	Aorist	Perfect
πέτομαι	<i>fly</i>	πτήσομαι	ἐπτόμην	...
πήγνυμι	<i>fasten</i>	πήξω	ἔπηξα	...
πίμπλημι	<i>fill</i>	πλήσω	ἔπλησα	...
πίμπρημι	<i>burn</i>	πρήσω	ἔπρησα	...
πίνω	<i>drink</i>	πίομαι	ἔπιον	πέπωκα
πίπτω	<i>fall</i>	πεσοῦμαι	ἔπεσον	πέπτωκα
πλέω	<i>sail</i>	πλεύσομαι	ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα
πυνθάνομαι	<i>hear, inquire</i>	πεύσομαι	ἐπυθόμην	πέπυσμαι
ρέω	<i>flow</i>	ῥνήσομαι	ἔρρῆν	ἔρρῆκα
ῥήγνυμι	<i>break</i>	ῥήξω	ἔρρηξα	ἔρρωγα
σβέννυμι	<i>quench</i>	σβέσω	ἔσβεσα	ἔσβηκα (intr.)
σπένδω	<i>pour</i>	σπείσω	...	... ¹
στρέφω	<i>turn</i>	στρέψω	ἔστρεψα	... ²
τείνω	<i>stretch</i>	τενῶ	ἔτεινα	τέτακα
τέμνω	<i>cut</i>	τεμῶ	ἔτεμον	τέτμηκα
τίκτω	<i>bring forth</i>	τέξομαι	ἔτεκον	τέτοκα
τιτρώσκω	<i>wound</i>	τρώσω	ἔτρωσα	...
τρέπω	<i>turn</i>	τρέψω	ἔτρεψα	τέτροφα ³
τρέφω	<i>nourish</i>	θρέψω	...	τέτροφα ⁴

¹ Perf. pass. ἔσπειςμαι.² Perf. pass. ἔστραμμαι, aor. ἐστρέφθην.³ Perf. pass. τέτραμμαι, aor. ἐτρέφθην.⁴ Perf. pass. τέθραμμαι, aor. ἐτράφην.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Verb	Meaning	Future	Aorist	Perfect
τυγχάνω	<i>hit, happen</i>	τεύξομαι	ἔτυχον	τετεύχηκα
ὑποσχοῦμαι	<i>promise</i>	ὑποσχήσομαι	ὑπέσχόμην	ὑπέσχημαι
φαίνω	<i>show</i>	φανῶ	ἔφην	πέφαγκα
φθάνω	<i>anticipate</i>	φθήσομαι	ἔφθασα	ἔφθᾱκα
φθείρω	<i>destroy</i>	φθερῶ	ἔφθειρα	ἔφθαρκα ἔφθορα
χαίρω	<i>rejoice</i>	χαιρήσω	ἔχαρην	κεχαίρηκα
χέω	<i>pour</i>	χέω	ἔχεα	κέχυκα
χρῶμαι	<i>use</i>	χρήσομαι	ἐχρησάμην	κέχρημαι
ὠθῶ	<i>push</i>	ὠσω	ἔωσα	... ¹

Verbs which form Tenses from Different Stems

	Future	Aorist	Perf. Act.	Perf. Pass.	Aorist Pass.
αἱρῶ, <i>I take</i>	αἰρήσω	εἶλον	ἤρηνκα	ἤρημαι	ἤρέθην
ἔρχομαι, ² <i>I go</i>	εἶμι	ἦλθον	ἐλήλυθα		
ἐσθίω, <i>I eat</i>	ἔδομαι	ἔφαγον	ἐδήδοκα	ἐδήδεσμαι	
λέγω, <i>I say</i>	λέξω	εἶπον ³		λέλεγμαι	ἐλέχθην
	ἐρῶ		εἶρηνκα	εἶρημαι	ἐῤῥήθην
ὁρῶ, <i>I see</i>	ὄψομαι		έώρακα ὄπωπα	έώραμαι	ὥφθην
		εἶδον			
τρέχω, <i>I run</i>	δραμῶμαι	ἔδραμον	δεδράμηνκα	δεδράμηνμαι	
φέρω, <i>I bear</i>	οἴσω	ἤνεγκον ⁴	ἐνήνοχα	ἐνήνεγμαι	ἤνέχθην

¹ Perf. pass. ἔωσμαι.³ εἶπας, εἶπε.² Only used in pres. indic.⁴ ἤνεγκας, ἤνεγκε, etc.

NOTES ON THE VERBS

- (1) Some Verbs have a Present with Perfect meaning

ἤκω	<i>I am come</i>	οἶχομαι	<i>I am gone</i>
	ἀλίσκομαι		<i>I am caught</i>

- (2) Some are Perfects with Present meanings

οἶδα	<i>I know</i>	ἄνωγα	<i>I command</i>
ἔοικα	<i>I seem</i>	κέκτημαι (κτάομαι)	<i>I possess</i>
εἶωθα	<i>I am accustomed</i>	κέχνηα (χάσκω)	<i>I gape</i>
μέμνημαι	(μιμνήσκω) <i>I remember</i>		

- (3) Some Intransitive Verbs have Transitive Tenses

	Fut.		Aor.
βαίνω	<i>I go</i>	βήσω	<i>I shall make to go</i>
		ἔβησα	<i>I made to go</i>

- (4) Some Transitive Verbs have Intransitive Tenses

		Second Aor.	Perfect
δύω	<i>I put on</i>	ἔδυν	δέδυκα
ἄγνυμι	<i>I break</i>		ἔαγα
ἐγείρω	<i>I rouse</i>		ἐγρήγορα
ἵστημι	<i>I place</i>	ἔστην	ἔσθηκα
ὄλλυμι	<i>I destroy</i>		ὄλωλα
φύω	<i>I produce</i>	ἔφυν	πέφυκα

- (5) Many Active Verbs have Middle Futures

ἀκούω	<i>I hear</i>	ἀκούσομαι
βαίνω	<i>I go</i>	βήσομαι
γελῶ	<i>I laugh</i>	γέλασομαι
γινώσκω	<i>I know</i>	γνώσομαι
ἀποθνήσκω	<i>I die</i>	ἀποθανοῦμαι
λαμβάνω	<i>I take</i>	λήψομαι
πίπτω	<i>I fall</i>	πεσοῦμαι

- (6) Some have Middle Futures used Passively

τιμάω	<i>I honour</i>	τιμήσομαι
ὠφελῶ	<i>I help</i>	ὠφελήσομαι

(7) Some Verbs have quite different meanings in Active and Middle

αἶρω	<i>I take</i>	αἰροῦμαι	<i>I choose</i>
ἄρχω	<i>I rule</i>	ἄρχομαι	<i>I begin</i>
γαμέω	<i>duco uxorem</i>	γαμοῦμαι	<i>nubo</i>
γράφω	<i>I write</i>	γράφομαι	<i>I accuse</i>
δανείζω	<i>I lend</i>	δανείζομαι	<i>I borrow</i>
λανθάνω	<i>I escape notice</i>	λανθάνομαι	<i>I forget</i>
μισθῶ	<i>I let</i>	μισθοῦμαι	<i>I hire</i>
παύω	<i>I make to cease</i>	παύομαι	<i>I cease</i>
σπένδω	<i>I pour libation</i>	σπένδομαι	<i>I make a truce</i>
τιμωρῶ	<i>I help (Dat.)</i>	τιμωροῦμαι	<i>I punish (Acc.)</i>
φοβῶ	<i>I frighten</i>	φοβοῦμαι	<i>I fear</i>

There are numerous other examples.

Terminations of Verbs.

The following are the most common

ω	transitive	πολεμῶ	<i>I make hostile</i>
εω	intransitive	πολεμέω	<i>I am hostile</i>
ευω	„	βασιλεύω	<i>I am a king</i>
αἶζω	{ frequentative	ῥιπτάζω	<i>I cast often</i>
αἰζω		αἰτίζω	<i>I ask often</i>
σειω	desiderative	γελασεῖω	<i>I wish to laugh</i>
σκω	inceptive	ἡβάσκω	<i>I grow young</i>

THE ACCENTS

There are three Accents in Greek—(1) Acute (´), λόγος; (2) Grave (`), τὸν λόγον; (3) Circumflex (˘), νοῦς.

A word having the Acute on the last syllable is called **Oxytone**; (ἀδελφός).

A word having the Acute on the Penult is called **Paroxytone**; (ὀπότε).

A word having the Acute on the Antepenult is called **Proparoxytone**; (ἔλυσσά).

A word having the Circumflex on the last syllable is called **Perispomenon**; (χωρῶν).

A word having the Circumflex on the last syllable but one is called **Properispomenon**; (ῆλθεν).

The Acute may be on long or short syllables, the Circumflex only on such as are long by nature.

No word can have the Acute further from the end than the Antepenult, or the Circumflex further back than the Penult.

If the last syllable is long, the Acute cannot be on the Antepenult, nor the Circumflex on the Penult. But *αι* and *οι* are, for purposes of accentuation, regarded as short, except in the Optative Mood.

ἄνθρωποι χῶραι

If the last syllable is short and the Penult long, if there is any accent at all on the Penult it will be the Circumflex.

πολιταί

Many words, called **Enclitics**, throw their accent back on the preceding word under certain circumstances. Such are the indefinites *τις*, *τι*, *που*, *πῶς*, etc.; the particles *γε*, *τοί*, *νυν*, *τε*, *περ*, and a few others; the pronouns *με*, *μου*, *μοι*, *σε*, *σου*, *σοι*, and a few others; the present indicative of *εἰμί* and *φημί*, except the second person singular.

- (1) When the preceding word is proparoxytone or properispomenon, the enclitic throws back an accent on the last syllable.

ἄνθρωπός τε σώμά μου

- (2) A preceding paroxytone or perispomenon word cannot take this second accent—

ἄνδρα μοι

γυναικῶν τε

An oxytone word has the grave accent instead of the acute when it occurs in continuous writing and is not followed by an enclitic or a stop. This is the only occasion on which this accent is found—

τὸν ἄνδρα

Some words have no accent, as the Articles *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*, the Prepositions *ἐν, εἰς*, and the words *εἰ, οὐ*.

Contracted Syllables are accented with the

- (1) Circumflex when the first of the two vowels was accented: *e.g. φιλέει, φιλεῖ.*
- (2) Acute when the second of the two vowels was accented: *e.g. γεγαώς, γεγώς.*

If neither vowel was accented, the contracted syllable has no accent.

There are many rules for Accentuation, too numerous to be given here. A few of the main principles may be stated.

In **Nouns** the accent on the Oblique Cases usually follows the accent on the Nominative, where possible, in accordance with the general rules of Accentuation. Thus *ἄνθρωπος* makes Genitive *ἀνθρώπου*, because, when the last syllable is long, the Antepenult cannot be accented.

Exceptions:

- (1) The Genitive Plural of the First Declension is Perispomenon.

χωρῶν

- (2) In the First and Second Declensions Genitives and Datives of Oxytone words are Perispomena.

ξυγόν, ξυγοῦ, ξυγῶ, ξυγοῖν, ξυγῶν, ξυγοῖς

- (3) In the Third Declension the Genitives and Datives of Monosyllables are accented on the last syllable.

γύψ, γυπός, γυπί, γυποῖν, γυπῶν, γυψί(ν)

In **Verbs** the rule is to throw the accent as far back as possible.

Exceptions :

- (1) All cases of contraction which include the Subjunctive of the Aorist Passive and the Subjunctive and Optative of Verbs in *-μι*.

φιλῶ, λυθῶ, τιθείτον

- (2) The Second Aorist presents various exceptions.

λαβεῖν, λαβών, λαβοῦ (imperative middle), λαβέσθαι

- (3) In the First Aorist note the following—

φιλήσαι, Optat. Act.

φιλήσαι, Infin. Act.

φίλησαι, Imperat. Mid.

- (4) Infinitive in *-ναι* are accented on the Penult.

λελυκέναι, λυθῆναι, διδόναι, εἶναι

- (5) Infinitives and Participles of the Middle and Passive are accented on the Penult.

πεποιῆσθαι, πεποιημένος

- (6) Participles in *-ας, -εις, -ους, -υς, -ως* are Oxytone.

στάς, τιθείς, ἀναβάς, δεικνύς, λυθείς, διδούς, γεγώς,
λελυκώς

Exception : Weak Aorist Participles in *-ας*, as λύσας, στήσας.

In Compound Verbs the accent must never precede the augment.

Words differing in Meaning according to Accent

ἄγων, *leading*; ἄγών, *a contest*.

ἀλλά, *but*; ἄλλα, neuter plural of ἄλλος.

ἀνά, *up*; ἀνα = ἀνάστηθι.

ἄρα, *then?* ἄρα, *then*; ἄρά, *a curse*.

αὐτή, feminine of οὗτος; αὐτή = ἡ αὐτή.

βασιλεία, *kingdom*; βασιλεια, *queen*.

βίος, *life*; βιός, *bow*.

δῆμος, *people*; δημός, *fat*.

εἰ, *if*; εἶ, 2nd person of εἰμί or εἴμι.

εἰμί, *I am*; εἴμι, *I shall go*.

εἰσί, *they are*; εἴσι, *he will go*.

ἦ, *or*; ἧ, *truly*; ἧ, 3rd person conjunctive of εἰμί.

ἦ, *the*; ἧ feminine of ὅς; ἧ dative feminine of ὅς.

ἦν, *if*; ἦν, *I was*.

θεά, *goddess*; θέα, *a sight*.

νέμω, *I divide*; νεμῶ, *I shall divide*.

οἱ, plural of ὁ; οἷ, plural of ὅς; οἷ, *whither*.

οἴκοι, plural of οἶκος; οἴκοι, *at home*.

οἷος, *such as*; οἷος, *alone*; οἷός, *of a sheep*.

ὁμῶς, *together*; ὁμως, *however*.

παρά, *prep.*; πάρα = πάρεστι.

πῶς, *how?* πως, *in some way*.

σῖγα, *silently*; σίγα, *be silent*; σιγᾶ, *he is silent*.

ταῦτα, *these things*; ταῦτά = τὰ αὐτά.

φῶς, *light*; φῶς, *man*.

ῥμός, *raw*; ῥμος, *shoulder*.

SYNTAX

Rules of Concord

I. SUBJECT AND VERB

The Subject of a Finite Verb is in the Nominative, and the Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person.

Ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀπῆλθεν,
The general departed.

But Neuter Plurals take a Singular Verb :

Ταῦτα πάλαι ἐγένετο,
These things happened long ago.

II. SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE

An Adjective agrees with the Substantive it qualifies in Number, Gender, and Case.

Ὁ σοφὸς κρίτης φιλεῖ τὴν καλὴν θυγατέρα,
The wise judge loves his beautiful daughter.

III. APPPOSITION

When a Noun is followed by another Noun to describe it, denoting the same Person or Thing, and playing the same part in the sentence, the second noun is in the same Case as the first. This is called Apposition.

Ἀθῆναι, μεγάλη πόλις,
Athens, a great city.

IV. RELATIVE PRONOUN

A Relative Pronoun agrees with its Antecedent (*i.e.* the Substantive or Pronoun to which it refers) in Number, Gender, and Person ; but in Case it belongs to its own clause :

Ὁ στρατηγὸς, ᾧ πάντες ἐπίστευον, ἐνίκηθη,
The general, in whom all believed, was conquered.

The Article

The Article, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, generally corresponds to the English "the."

But (1) It is frequently used with Proper Names :

Ὁ Σωκράτης ἀνέστη,
Socrates stood up.

(2) It is often used with Abstract Nouns :

Πάντες φιλοῦσι τὴν ἀρετήν,
All men love virtue.

And similarly with Concrete Nouns used to denote a class :

Οἱ κύνες εἰσὶ σοφὰ ζῶα,
Dogs are clever animals.

POSITION OF THE ARTICLE

An Adjective which qualifies a Noun with the Article commonly stands between the Article and the Noun.

Ο σοφὸς στρατηγός,
The wise general.

Or it may follow the Noun : in this case it must itself also have an Article before it.

Ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ σοφός.

This applies also to Dependent Genitives and all Adjectival Expressions.

Ὁ τοῦ παιδὸς πατήρ,
or Ὁ πατήρ ὁ τοῦ παιδός,
The father of the boy.

Pronouns

I. POSSESSIVE

Possessive Pronouns require an Article.

Ἡ ἐμὴ οἰκία,
My house.

It would be equally correct to say Ἡ οἰκία ἡ ἐμή, but not Ἡ οἰκία ἐμή or Ἐμή ἡ οἰκία, which would mean *The house is mine*.

Τὰ σά,
Your things.

II. DEMONSTRATIVE

Demonstrative Pronouns require an Article, *when they are used with a Noun*.

Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ,
This man.

We could also say Ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος, but not Ὁ οὗτος ἀνὴρ.

Ἐκεῖνα φίλα ἐστί μοι,
Those things are dear to me.

III. REFLEXIVE

Reflexive Pronouns refer to the Subject of the Sentence.

Φιλῶ ἐμαυτόν,
I love myself.

Γινῶθι σεαυτόν,
Know thyself.

Εἰθίζεν ἑαυτὸν ταῦτα ποιεῖν,
He accustomed himself to do this.

IV. Αὐτός

- (α) In the Nominative αὐτός always means *self*, unless immediately preceded by the Article.

Ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτὸς } ἀφίκετο,
or Αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς }
The king himself arrived.

Αὐτὸν τὸν Σωκράτη ἠπάτησαν,
They deceived Socrates himself.

Αὐτὸς ἔφησθα,
You yourself said so.

- (β) In other Cases, when not immediately preceded by the Article, it simply means *him, her, it, them*, unless it is the first word in the sentence.

Ἔδωκα αὐτῷ τὸν ἵππον,
I gave him the horse.

Αὐτῷ ἔδωκα τὸν ἵππον,
I gave the horse to him himself.

- (γ) When immediately preceded by the Article it means *the same*.

Ὁ αὐτὸς στρατηγὸς ἐνίκησε τοὺς Πέρσας,
The same general conquered the Persians.

V. INDEFINITE

The Indefinite Pronoun *τις* may be used with a Noun, meaning *some, any, a certain*, or by itself, meaning *some one, any one*. It cannot stand first word in the sentence.

Εἰσῆλθέ τις εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν,
Some one entered the house.

* Ἀνθρωπὸν τινα κατέιδον,
I saw a certain man.

VI. INTERROGATIVE

The Interrogative Pronoun *τίς*, *who?* may be used by itself or with a Noun.

Τίς εἶδρακε πάντα ταῦτα;
Who has seen all this?

Τίνας παῖδας διδάσκει;
What boys do you teach?

The Nominative Case

The Nominative Case is used :

- (1) As the Subject of a Finite Verb.

Ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀφίκεται,
The general has arrived.

- (2) As the Complement after Verbs meaning *to be, to become*, etc., and after Passive Verbs.

Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐγένετο φιλόσοφος,
This man became a philosopher.

The Vocative Case

The Vocative is used in addressing a Person or Thing. It is usually preceded by *ὦ*.

Ἀποκρίνου, ὦ Σώκρατες,
Answer, O Socrates.

The Accusative Case

I. ACCUSATIVE OF DIRECT OBJECT

- (1) The Accusative is used to express the **Direct Object** of a Transitive Verb.

Ἔλυσε τὸν κύνα,
He loosed the dog.

- (2) Intransitive Verbs can take an Accusative of a Noun of similar meaning to that of the Verb. This is called the **Cognate Accusative**, or the Accusative of kindred meaning.

Νόσον νοσοῦσιν οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως παῖδες,
The children of the king are suffering from an illness.

- (3) **Two Accusatives** are used after :

- (a) Verbs of **Teaching, Asking, Depriving, Concealing, Clothing.**

Ἐδίδαξαν τοὺς παῖδας τὴν σωφροσύνην,
They taught their children wisdom.

Ἀφείλοντο τοὺς Πέρσας τὰς ναῦς,
They took away the ships from the Persians.

Ἀπέκρυψε τὸν πατέρα τὰ γενόμενα,
He concealed what had happened from his father.

- (β) Verbs of **Making, Calling, Choosing.**

Στρατηγὸν ἀπέδειξαν τὸν Δημοσθένη,
They made Demosthenes general.

- (4) Expressions of **swearing** take an Accusative after the Adverbs *νή* and *μά*.

Νή, τὸν Δία,
Yes, by Zeus.

Μὰ, τὸν Δία,
No, by Zeus.

II. ACCUSATIVE OF MOTION TOWARDS

This Accusative is usually preceded by a Preposition: it is found without in Poetry.

Πύργους γῆς ἔπλευσ' Ἰωλκίας,
She sailed to the towers of the land of Iolcus.

III. ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT

This Accusative is used to express:

(1) **Duration of Time.**

Τρεῖς μῆνας ἐστρατήγει ὁ ἐμὸς ἀδελφός,
My brother was in command for three months.

(2) **Extent of Space.**

Ἡ πόλις πέντε σταδίου ἀπέχει,
The city is five furlongs off.

(3) "That in respect of which." The Accusative of **Internal Limitation.**

Ἄλγῳ τὴν κεφαλὴν,
I have a pain in my head.

The Genitive Case

I. PURE GENITIVE

(1) Genitive of **Possession.**

Ἡ τοῦ ἐμοῦ πατρὸς οἰκία,
My father's house.

Under this may be classed the **Subjective Genitive.**

Ἡ τῶν φίλων εὐνοία,
The goodwill of our friends.

(2) The **Objective Genitive** denotes the Object of an action or feeling.

Τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων μῖσος,
The hatred felt for the Athenians.

(This might also be a Subjective Genitive in the sense of "the hatred felt by the Athenians for some one else.")

- (3) The so-called **Partitive Genitive** (more correctly termed the **Genitive of the Divided Whole**) expresses the whole of which the word that it depends on is a part.

Τῶν στρατιωτῶν τις ἀπέθανεν,
One of the soldiers was killed.

Ποῦ γῆς;
Where in the world?
(literally, *of the world?*)

This Genitive is used after Verbs of *sharing, remembering, forgetting, touching, tasting, aiming at, missing, etc.*

Μετείχον τῆς ἐλευθερίας,
They had a share of freedom.

Δείξει τούτων μεμνήσθαι,
It will be necessary to remember this.

This Genitive may denote the **Time within which** an action takes place.

Δέκα ἡμερῶν οὐ μαχεῖται,
He will not fight within (the next) ten days.

An extension of this Genitive is called the **Genitive Absolute**.

Ταῦτ' ἐγένετο στρατηγούντος τοῦ Δημοσθένους,
This happened while Demosthenes was in command.

- (4) The Genitive of **Definition** denotes the **Material** of which a thing consists.

Δύο τάλαντα ἀργυρίου,
Two talents of silver.

This Genitive is very common with "Judicial Verbs," defining the crime with which the action of the Verb is concerned. It is probably dependent on some noun like *δίκην* or *δίκη* understood.

Ἐδίωξα αὐτὸν φόνον,
I prosecuted him on a charge of murder.

Κλοπῆς ἐφηνγεν,
He was brought to trial for theft.

It can also denote the **Price** of a thing.

Πολλῶν χρημάτων ἀποδώσομαι τοῦτο,
I shall sell this for much money.

- (5) The **Descriptive** Genitive (or Genitive of **Quality**) expresses *age* and *size*.

Ὁ παῖς ἦν πέντε ἐτῶν,
The boy was five years old.

This is really a Genitive of Definition depending on some noun like *δίκη* or *δίκη* understood.

- (γ) Verbs of **Ruling**.

Ἀρχειν τῆς γῆς,
To rule the land.

II. ABLATIVAL GENITIVE

- (1) This Genitive expresses **Motion from**, and **Origin** or **Separation**.

Χωρίζειν τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψυχὴν,
To divide the soul from the body.

Often a Preposition is added :

Ἦλθεν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως,
He came out of the city.

- (2) The Genitive (with a Preposition) expresses **Agency**.

Ενικήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
They were conquered by the Athenians.

- (3) The Genitive may denote the **Cause** of an action or feeling.

Οἰκτεῖρω σε τῶν παθῶν,
I pity you for your sufferings.

This Genitive sometimes takes the form of an **Exclamation**.

Τῶν ὀδόντων,
What teeth !

- (4) The Genitive is used with **Comparatives** to denote the standard of comparison from which a thing is judged.

Σοφώτερος ἦν τοῦ διδασκάλου,
He was wiser than his teacher.

- (5) The Ablative Genitive is used with many Verbs.

1. Verbs of *Deficiency*.

Πολλῶν ἐδέοντο,
They were in want of many things.

- 2 Many Verbs of *Sense Perception*.

Φωνῆς ἀκούω,
I hear a voice.

3. With *Compound Verbs*, governed by the Preposition contained in them.

Κατηγορεῖ τοῦτο τοῦ Σωκράτους,
He brings this charge against Socrates.

The Dative Case

I. PURE DATIVE

- (1) The Dative is the Case of the **Person Interested** in an action. This may be called the Dative of **Advantage** or **Disadvantage**.

Ὁ Σόλων ἔθετο νόμους τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις,
Solon made laws for the Athenians.

In the case of Personal Pronouns this is sometimes called the **Ethic Dative**.

Μή μοι ἀπέλθης,
Pray, do not go away.

It may, in the case of the Perfect Passive and the Verbal Adjective in -τέος, figure as the Agent.

Ταῦθ' ἡμῖν πέπρακται,
This has been done by us.

Τοῦτό μοι ποιητέον,
This must be done by me.

- (2) Hence it is regularly used to express the **Indirect Object** of the Verb.

Ἔδωκε τὸν ἵππον τῷ ἀδελφῷ,
He gave the horse to his brother.

- (3) And it is often the case of **Possession**.

Ταῦτά σοι πάντα γενήσεται,
All this shall be yours.

II. INSTRUMENTAL OR SOCIATIVE DATIVE

- (1) The Dative represents the **Instrument** or **Means** by which an action is performed.

Ἀπέκτεινεν αὐτὸν ξίφει,
He slew him with a sword.

- (2) The Dative may express **Measure** or **Amount** of difference with Comparatives and Superlatives.

Πολλῷ σοφώτερος γέγονεν,
He has become much wiser.

- (3) The Dative sometimes expresses the **Cause**.

Τοῖς πεπραγμένοις ἐφοβοῦντο αὐτόν,
They feared him because of his achievements.

- (4) The Dative may denote the **Manner** in which an action is done.

Δρόμῳ ἐπῆλθον,
They came on at a run.

- (5) The Dative may denote "that in **Respect** of which."

Περὶν τῇ σοφίᾳ,
He excelled in wisdom.

- (6) The Dative of **Association** expresses that with which the action of the verb is accompanied.

Ὡμίλει τοῖς κακοῖς,
He associated with bad people.

This Dative is especially common in military expressions.

Ἀπεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ,
They departed with their army.

There is a special use of it with αὐτός.

Εἶλον τὰς ναῦς αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν,
They took the ships, men and all.

III. THE LOCATIVE DATIVE

The Dative expresses **Time when**.

Τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπέθανεν,
He was killed on the same day.

Expressions of Place

Motion **to** or **from** and Rest **at** are all expressed by various Prepositions.

εἰς Ἀθήνας	<i>to Athens</i>
ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν	<i>from Athens</i>
ἐν Ἀθήναις	<i>in Athens</i>

The omission of the Preposition is poetical.

There are a few Adverbs of Place in -θεν (= *from*) and -δε (= *to*), and a few Locatives in -ι.

Ἀθήνηθεν	<i>from Athens</i>
οἰκοθεν	<i>from home</i>
Ἀθήναζε	<i>to Athens</i>
οἰκαδε	<i>homewards</i>
Ἀθήνησι	<i>at Athens</i>
οἶκοι	<i>at home</i>

Expressions of Space

Distance of Space is expressed by the Accusative.

Ἐλαίνει παρασάγγας πέντε,
He marches five parasangs.

Ἡ πόλις ἀπέχει τρία στάδια,
The city is five stades distant.

Measurement of Space is expressed by a Genitive of Description and an Accusative of Extent.

Ἡ τάφρος ἦν διακοσίων ποδῶν τὸ μῆκος,
The trench was 200 feet in length.

Expressions of Time

- (1)
- Definite Time When**
- is expressed by the
- Dative**
- .

Τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἦλθον,
They came the next day.

- (2)
- Indefinite Time When**
- is expressed by the
- Genitive**
- , or by
- ἐν with the Dative**
- .

Τοῦ θέρους, }
 Ἐν τῷ θέρει, } *In summer.*

- (3)
- Time Within Which**
- is expressed by the
- Genitive**
- .

Ἐπτά ἡμερῶν ἤξει,
He will be here in seven days.

- (4)
- Time How Long**
- is expressed by the
- Accusative**
- .

Τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἔμειναν,
They remained for three days.

- (5)
- Time How Long Before or After**
- is expressed by the
- Dative**
- (less commonly by the
- Accusative**
-).

Τρισὶν ἡμέραις πρὸ τῆς μάχης ἀνῆλθεν,
He came back three days before the battle.

Prepositions ¹

I. WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

Εἰς (ἐς) = **into, to.**

- (α) *Place*—ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, *he came into the city.*
 (β) *Time*—εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, *till the next day.*
 (γ) *Number*—εἰς πεντακοσίους, *to the number of 500.*

II. WITH THE GENITIVE

- (1) Ἀντὶ =
- instead of.**

Αἰροῦνται εἰρήνην ἀντὶ πολέμου,
They choose peace instead of war.

¹ Only the more common Prepositions, with their simplest meanings, are mentioned.

(2) Ἀπό = **from**.

ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν	<i>from Athens</i>
ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου	<i>from this time</i>

(3) Ἐκ (ἐξ) = **out of**.

ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν	<i>from Athens</i>
ἐκ παιδός	<i>from boyhood</i>
ἐκ Διός	<i>from Zeus</i>

(4) Πρὸ = **before**.

πρὸ τῆς πόλεως	<i>before the city</i>
πρὸ τῆς μάχης	<i>before the battle</i>

Also like ἀντὶ = "*in preference to*."

III. WITH THE DATIVE

(1) Ἐν = **in**.

ἐν Ἀθήναις	<i>in Athens</i>
ἐν χειμῶνι	<i>in winter</i>

(2) Σύν (ξύν) = **with** (mostly poetical).

σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς	<i>with the help of the gods</i>
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IV. WITH THE ACCUSATIVE OR GENITIVE

(1) Διὰ.

(α) With Accusative = **on account of**.

δι' ἐμέ	<i>owing to me</i>
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(β) With Genitive = **through**.

διὰ τῆς χώρας	<i>through the country</i>
{ διὰ παντὸς τοῦ βίου	<i>through the whole of life</i>
{ διὰ πέντε ἡμερῶν	<i>every five days</i>
διὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων	<i>by means of the Athenians</i>

(2) Κατά.

(α) With Accusative = **in accordance with**.

κατὰ τοὺς νόμους	<i>in accordance with the laws</i>
κατὰ γῆν	<i>by land</i>
οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς	<i>the men of our time</i>

- (β) With Genitive =
- down from**
- or
- down upon**
- .

κατὰ τοῦ τείχους πηδᾶν to jump down from the wall

κατὰ τῶν χειρῶν καταχεῖν to pour down upon the hands

- (3) Ὑπέρ.

- (α) With Accusative =
- beyond**
- .

ὑπὲρ τὴν θάλατταν beyond the sea

- (β) With Genitive =
- over**
- or
- on behalf of**
- .

ὑπὲρ τῆς γῆς above the earth

ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος on behalf of one's country

V. WITH ACCUSATIVE, GENITIVE, OR DATIVE

- (1) Ἀμφί.

- (α) With Accusative =
- around**
- .

οἱ ἀμφὶ Κῦρον those around Cyrus

ἀμφὶ δειλὴν near evening

ἀμφὶ τὰ πεντήκοντα about fifty

- (β) With Genitive =
- about, concerning**
- (rare).

- (γ) With Dative =
- about**
- (rare).

- (2) Ἐπί.

- (α) With Accusative =
- up to**
- .

ἐφ' ἵππον ἀναβαίνειν to mount a horse

ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον for a long time

- (β) With Genitive =
- on**
- or
- towards**
- or
- in the time of**
- .

ἐπὶ τῆς νεώς on the ship

ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως towards the city

ἐπ' ἐμοῦ in my time

- (γ) With Dative =
- on**
- or
- near**
- or
- in the power of**
- .

ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ οἰκεῖ he dwells near the sea

ἐπ' ἐμοί in my power

(3) Μετά.

(α) With Accusative = **after**.

μετὰ ταῦτα *after this*

(β) With Genitive = **with**.

μετὰ τοῦ πατρός *with his father*

(γ) With Dative = **with, among** (poetical, and very rare).

(4) Παρά.

(α) With Accusative = **to the presence of**.

παρὰ τοὺς δικαστὰς ἄγειν *to bring before the judges*

(β) With Genitive = **from beside**.

ἦκει παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως *he has come from the king*

(γ) With Dative = **at the side of**.

παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ *at the king's court*

(5) Περὶ.

(α) With Accusative = **about, around**.

περὶ τὸ τεῖχος *around the wall*
 περὶ μέσας νύκτας *about midnight*
 περὶ τὰ τριάκοντα *about thirty*

(β) With Genitive = **concerning**.

περὶ τούτων βουλευέσθαι *to deliberate about this*

(γ) With Dative = **concerning** (rare).

περὶ τῷ πατρὶ δέδια *I fear for my father*

(6) Πρός.

(α) With Accusative = **to, towards, against**.

πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔλθωμεν *let us go to him*
 πρὸς Βορρᾶν *northwards*
 πρὸς ἡμᾶς πολεμεῖν *to be at war with us*

(β) With Genitive = **towards, in the name of.**

πρὸς τῆς θαλάττης	<i>seawards</i>
πρὸς τῶν θεῶν	<i>by the gods</i>

(γ) With Dative = **at, in addition to.**

πρὸς Βαβυλῶνι	<i>at Babylon</i>
πρὸς τούτοις	<i>in addition to this</i>

(7) Ὑπό.

(α) With Accusative = **to beneath, just before.**

ὑπὸ τὸ τεῖχος ἐλθεῖν	<i>to come up to the wall</i>
ὑπὸ νύκτα	<i>towards nightfall</i>

(β) With Genitive = **under (rare) or by.**

ὑπὸ γῆς	<i>under the earth</i>
ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀπέθανεν	<i>he was killed by them</i>

(γ) With Dative = **under.**

ὑπ' Ἰλίου	<i>under the walls of Ilium</i>
ὑπὸ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις	<i>under the power of the Athenians</i>

The Verb

VOICES

The **Active Voice** expresses what the Subject does or is.

φεύγω	<i>I flee</i>
ὁ Σωκράτης ἦν φιλόσοφος	<i>Socrates was a philosopher</i>

The **Middle Voice** expresses what the Subject

(1) does to himself :

τρέπω	<i>I make to turn</i>
τρέπομαι	<i>I turn myself</i>

(2) does for himself :

εὕρισκω	<i>I find</i>
εὕρισκομαι	<i>I find for myself, I get</i>

(3) gets done for himself :

διδάσκω σε	<i>I teach you</i>
διδάσκομαί σε	<i>I have you taught</i>

The **Passive Voice** expresses what is done to the Subject.

ἐλύθη	<i>he was loosed</i>
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MOODS

The **Indicative** is the Mood of plain assertion.

τρέχει	<i>he runs</i>
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The **Subjunctive** is used in various constructions, which will be dealt with separately later on. The following examples will indicate its chief usages :

τί εἶπω ;	<i>what am I to say ?</i>
ἴωμεν	<i>let us go</i>
μὴ κλέψῃς τοῦτο	<i>do not steal this</i>
πάρεμι ἵνα μάχωμαι	<i>I am here to fight</i>
φοβοῦμαι μὴ ἔλθῃ	<i>I fear he may come</i>
εἰάν τις ἦ	<i>if ever any one come (or shall come)</i>
ὅταν τις ἦ	<i>whenever any one comes</i>
ὅστις ἂν ἦ	<i>whoever comes</i>

The **Optative**, like the Subjunctive, has too many varieties of meaning to be conveniently dealt with under one heading. Its chief meanings are exemplified in these sentences :

ἀπολοίμην	<i>may I perish</i>
ἦλθεν ἵνα ἴδοι	<i>he came to see</i>
εἰ ἔλθοι, ἴδοι ἂν	<i>if he were to come, he would see</i>
εἰ ἔλθοι, εἶρα	<i>if ever he came, he saw</i>
ὅποτε ἔλθοι, εἶρα	<i>whenever he came, he saw</i>
ὅστις ἔλθοι, εἶρα	<i>whoever came, saw</i>
ἐφοβούμην μὴ ἴοι	<i>I feared he might come</i>
εἶπεν ὅτι παρείη	<i>he said that he was present</i>
ἤρόμην εἰ ποιήσειεν	<i>I asked if he had done it</i>

The **Imperative** expresses Commands and General Prohibitions (i.e. prohibiting a thing generally).

τοῦτο ποίει	<i>do this</i>
μὴ τοῦτο ποίει	<i>do not (ever) do this</i>

The **Infinitive** is used

- (1) after certain other Verbs :

βούλομαι ἀπύεαι *I wish to go away*

- (2) after Impersonal Phrases :

αἰσχρόν ἐστι φεύγειν *it is base to flee*

- (3) after certain Adjectives :

δεινὸς λέγειν *clever at speaking*

- (4) in the Accusative and Infinitive construction :

ἔφη Δημοσθένη στρατηγεῖν,
he said that Demosthenes was general.

But the Subject of the Infinitive is in the Nominative, if it refers to the Subject of the Verb of Saying which introduces the construction :

ἔφη αὐτὸς στρατηγεῖν,
he said that he himself was general.

- (5) as a Neuter Noun, in which case it is preceded by the Neuter Article :

Διώκωμεν τὸ πάντας εὖ ποιεῖν,
Let us pursue doing good to everybody.

- (6) after πρὶν in Affirmative Sentences :

ἀπῆλθε πρὶν ἀκοῦσαι,
he went away before hearing.

- (7) after ὥστε to express a Consequence :

οὕτω αἰσχρὸς ὥστε φεύγειν,
so base as to flee.

The **Participle** is used

- (1) as an **Attribute**, like an ordinary Adjective :

οἱ πράττοντες *those who transact* (lit. *the transacting men*, ἄνθρωποι being understood)

The Negative used with the Participle is οὐ, unless it contains an implied Condition, in which case μή must be used.

ὁ οὐ πειθόμενος	<i>the man who is not obeying</i>
ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος	<i>any man who never obeys</i>
	[= any man if he does not obey]
μὴ ἀποθανὼν ἔπραξεν ἄν	<i>he would have done it had he not died</i>

Besides implying a Condition, the Participle may express a Cause, with or without ἄτε or ὥς.

Αἰσχρὸς ὢν ἐπείθετο,
As he was a base man, he used to obey.

The Future Participle may express a Purpose.

*Ἐπεμψε τοὺς τεμνοῦντας τὴν γῆν,
He sent men to ravage the land.

- (2) as a **Predicate**, to complete the meaning of certain Verbs, having a force resembling that of the Infinitive. The chief of these Verbs are :

(a) Verbs of *being*, or with meanings akin to this.

τυγχάνω παρών	<i>I happen to be present</i>
φαίνομαι ὢν	<i>I evidently am</i>
but φαίνομαι εἶναι	<i>I seem to be</i>
and φθάνουσιν ἡμᾶς ποιοῦντες	<i>they do it before us (lit. they anticipate us in doing it)</i>
λανθάνουσιν ἡμᾶς ποιοῦντες	<i>they do it without our noticing it (lit. they escape our notice in doing it)</i>

(β) Verbs of *beginning* and *ceasing* or *stopping*.

παύσω σε ἀδικοῦντα	<i>I will stop you from doing wrong</i>
παύσομαι ἀδικῶν	<i>I will cease doing wrong</i>
ἀρχεται τρέχων	<i>he begins to run</i>

(γ) Verbs of *knowing* and *perceiving*.

ὁρῶ αὐτὸν προσιόντα	<i>I see him coming</i>
οἶδα αὐτὸν νικήσαντα	<i>I know that he has conquered</i>

(3) in the **Absolute Construction.**

(α) Genitive Absolute.

Ἀφικομένου αὐτοῦ ἀπῆλθον,
When he arrived I departed.

(β) Accusative Absolute: mainly with Impersonal Verbs or εἰμί.

Ἀπῆλθε, δέον μένειν,
He departed, though he ought to have remained.

Ὁμολογήσω πάντα, αἰσχρὸν δὲν ἀπατᾶν τὸν πατέρα,
I will confess all, since it is disgraceful to deceive one's father.

TENSES

In the Indicative the Tenses are used as follows:—

Primary	Present	λύω	<i>I loose or am loosing</i>
	Future	λύσω	<i>I shall loose</i>
	Perfect	λέλυκα	<i>I have loosed</i>
	Future Perfect	λελύσομαι	<i>I shall have been loosed</i>
Historic	Imperfect	ἔλυον	<i>I used to loose or was loosing</i>
	Aorist	ἔλυσα	<i>I loosed</i>
	Pluperfect	ἐλελύκη	<i>I had loosed</i>

In the other Moods the Present and Aorist do not necessarily express any difference of time, the Present denoting a continuing, the Aorist a momentary action.

ποιεῖ *do it (habitually)*
 ποιήσων *(simply) do it*

But in Reported Speech these Tenses imply the same difference of time as in the Indicative.

ἔφη ποιεῖν *he said that he was doing it*
 ἔφη ποιήσαι *he said that he had done it*

The Future Optative is only used in Reported Speech after a Historic Tense to represent a Future Indicative in the original words.

εἶπεν ὅτι ποιήσῃ *he said that he would do it*
 (original word ποιήσω I shall do it)

Final Sentences

A Purpose in Greek is most commonly expressed by *ἵνα*, which takes the Subjunctive after a Primary Tense and the Optative after a Historic.

Ἦκω ἵνα ἴδω σε,

I have come to see you

Ἀπῆλθεν ἵνα μὴ κολασθεῖη,

He went away that he might not be punished.

But sometimes the Subjunctive is used even after a Historic Tense, representing the Purpose as it presented itself to the mind of the Subject. Closely allied to these are **Object Clauses**:

- (1) with Verbs of *Striving*, which are followed by *ὅπως* and (most commonly) the Future Indicative.

Ἐπράττεν ὅπως τοῦτο γενήσεται,

He was planning that this might happen.

But occasionally the Subjunctive is found, and (after Historic Tenses) the Optative.

- (2) with Verbs of *Fearing*—Subjunctive after Primary, Optative after Historic Tenses. As before, the Subjunctive occasionally occurs even in Historic Time.

Φοβοῦμαι μὴ γένηται,

I fear that it may happen.

Ἐφοβούμην μὴ οὐ γένοιτο,

I feared that it might not happen.

Consecutive Sentences

A Consequence is regularly expressed by *ὥστε* with the Infinitive, the Indicative being used when the *actual* rather than the *natural* result is indicated.

Οὕτω σοφός ἐστιν ὥστε πάντ' εἰδέναι,

He is so wise as to know everything.

Οὕτω σοφὸς ἦν ὥστε πάντας ἠπάτησεν,

He was so wise that he (actually) deceived everybody.

Indirect Discourse

(1) Reported Speech.

λέγω ὅτι takes Indicative after Primary, Optative after Historic Tenses : sometimes the Indicative of the original words is retained in Historic Time.

Λέγω ὅτι πάρεμι,
I say that I am present.

Εἶπον ὅτι παρείην (or πάρεμι),
I said that I was present.

φημί takes the Accusative and Infinitive. If the Subject of the Infinitive refers back to the Subject of φημί, it is put in the Nominative.

Οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλὰ τὸν Φίλιππον στρατηγεῖν,
He said that not he, but Philip, was general.

(2) Dependent Questions are expressed by the Indicative after Primary, the Optative after Historic Tenses, the Indicative of the original words being sometimes retained after Historic Tenses.

Ἐρωτῶ τίς (or ὅστις) βασιλεύει,
I ask who is king.

Ἐρώμην τίς (or ὅστις) βασιλεύοι (or βασιλεύει),
I asked who was king.

Commands and Prohibitions

Commands are expressed in the First Person by the Subjunctive, in the Second and Third by the Imperative.

φερ' ἴδω	<i>come, let me see</i>
ἴωμεν	<i>let us go</i>
φεῦγε	<i>flee</i>
ἀπίτω	<i>let him go away</i>

Prohibitions are expressed by the Subjunctive in the First, by the Imperative in the Third Person.

μὴ ἀπίωμεν	<i>let us not depart</i>
μὴ ἀπίτω	<i>let him not depart</i>

In the Second Person the Present Imperative is used of a General, the Aorist Subjunctive of a Particular Prohibition.

μὴ κλέπτε	<i>do not steal</i>
μὴ τοῦτο κλέψῃς	<i>do not steal this</i>

Conditional Sentences

The *if* clause is called the Protasis, and the other clause the Apodosis.

The main types are :

- (1) Present or Past Particular, of one definite instance, nothing being implied as to the fulfilment of the Condition.

Ei ἁμαρτάνει, ἀλγεί,
If he is sinning, he is suffering.

- (2) Present or Past General, of an event repeated an indefinite number of times.

Present—Ἐὰν ἁμαρτάνῃ, ἀλγεί,
If ever he sins, he suffers.

Past—Εἰ ἁμαρτάνοι, ἤλγει,
If ever he sinned, he suffered.

- (3) Present or Past Unfulfilled, implying that the Condition is not or was not realised.

Present—Εἰ ἡμάρτανεν, ἤλγει ἄν,
If he were sinning, he would be suffering.

Past—Εἰ ἡμαρτεν, ἤλγησεν ἄν,
If he had sinned, he would have suffered.

- (4) Future :

(α) Vivid—Ἐὰν ἴῃ, ὄψεται,
If he goes, he will see.

(β) Vague—Εἰ ἴοι, ἴδοι ἄν,
If he were to go, he would suffer.

In the Subjunctive and Optative the Present expresses Continuous, the Aorist Momentary or Completed Action.

The Negative in the Protasis is *μή*, in the Apodosis *οὐ*.

Relative and Temporal Sentences

- (1) Sentences introduced by
- When*
- or
- Who*
- .

Ὅτε ἑώρων	<i>When I was seeing</i>
Ἐπειδὴ εἶδον	<i>When I had seen</i>
Ὅταν ὁρῶ (subj.)	<i>Whenever I see (or shall see)</i>
Ἐπειδὴν ἵδω	<i>Whenever I have seen (or shall have seen)</i>
Ὅποτε ἵδοιμι	<i>Whenever I saw</i>
Ὅς πάρεστιν	<i>He who is present</i>
Ὅστις ἂν πάρῃ	<i>Whoever is present (or shall be present)</i>

- (2) Sentences introduced by
- until*
- or
- before*
- .

Ἀπῆλθε πρὶν ἰδεῖν	<i>He departed before seeing</i>
Ἐπίσχεε ἕως ἂν ἔλθω	<i>Wait till I have come</i>
Περιέμενον ἕως ἔλθοι	<i>We waited about for him to come</i>
Ἐμάχοντο ἕως σκότος ἐγένετο	<i>They fought till it was dark</i>

These Sentences admit of many refinements and varieties which cannot here be adequately dealt with. The above are only some of the main types.

Wishes

- (1)
- Optative**
- , if the wish is stated as capable of realisation—
-
- with or without some particle like εἴθε.

εἴθε ἔλθοι *Oh that he may come!*

- (2)
- Indicative**
- , with some word like εἴθε, if the wish is stated
-
- as no longer possible to be realised.

εἴθε παρῇν *Oh that he were here!*
εἴθε παρεγένετο *Oh that he had been present!*

Negatives

οὐ simply denies a statement.

οὐκ οἶδεν *he does not know*

It is used in Reported Speech where it would be used in the original words.

εἶπεν ὅτι οὐκ εἰδείη *he said that he did not know*

μή is used :

- (1) in Final and Object Clauses.

ἵνα μὴ ἴδω *that I may not see*

- (2) in Prohibitions.

μὴ εἴπωμεν *let us not say*
μὴ φεύγε *do not flee*

- (3) with the Infinitive (except in Reported Speech).

εἰδέθη αὐτοῦ μὴ δρᾶν *I asked him not to do it*

- (4) in Generic Clauses.

οἱ μὴ παρόντες *any one not present*
τὰ μὴ καλά *such things as are not honourable*

- (5) in the Protasis of a Conditional Sentence.

εἰ μὴ οἶσθα *if you do not know*

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[Specimen Page.]

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II. Point out the Subject, Object, and Predicate in each of the following, writing the proper letters over each word—

The queen loves the boy. The boy fears the dog. The slave loves the girl. Puella servum timet. Servus canem terret. Homo reginam amat.

III. Translate into English—

1. Servus stat. 2. Servus canem timet. 3. Homo currit. 4. Canis hominem terret. 5. Puella canem amat. 6. Aqua currit. 7. Puer puellam docet. 8. Magister servum docet. 9. Servus nautam videt. 10. Canis puellam terret. 11. Homo servum videt. 12. Puella canit. 13. Pater matrem amat. 14. Mater filium docet. 15. Nauta pugnat.

IV. Translate into Latin—

1. The slave runs. 2. The queen sees the slave. 3. The girl sees the sailor. 4. The man stands. 5. The water runs. 6. The boy sings. 7. The girl sees the water. 8. Caesar rules the land.

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est. Helvetii nostrorum impetus diutius sustinere non poterant. alteri in montem se receperunt: alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum est, nec hoc toto proelio aversum hostem videre quisquam potuit.

297. Dum vires annique sinunt, tolerate labores :
jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede.

298. Darius in fuga, cum aquam turbidam et cadaveribus inquinatam bibisset, negavit unquam se bibisse jucundius. nunquam videlicet sitiens biberat.

299. Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius unda ?
dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aqua.

300. Catilina a Cicerone consule urbe expulsus est, et socii ejus deprehensi in carcere strangulati sunt.

301. Tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum.

302. Fame coacta vulpes alta in vinea
uvam appetebat, summis saliens viribus :
quam tangere ut non potuit, discedens ait :
nondum matura est, nolo acerbam sumere.

303. Seneca haec ad amicum scripsit: Ante senectutem curavi, ut bene viverem; in senectute curo, ut bene e vita decedam.

304. Si Alexander, qui tot gentes armis devicit, etiam animi sui cupiditates vicisset, diutius haud dubie et majore cum gloria vixisset.

305. Praeceptores erudiunt pueros, servi dominis serviunt, cives legibus obediunt.

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321. Titus amor ac deliciae generis humani appellatus est. admonentibus domesticis, quia plura polliceretur, quam praestare posset, non oportere, ait, quemquam a sermone principis tristem discedere. atque etiam recordatus quondam super coenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, memorabilem illam meritoque laudatam vocem edidit: Amici, diem perdidici!

THE LIMITS OF PLAY.

322. Lusus pueris proderunt; quia pueri post lusus plus virium et acriorem animum afferunt ad discendum. modus tamen sit remissionibus; ne aut negatae odium studiorum faciant, aut nimiae otii consuetudinem afferant.

323.

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324. Eleus Hippias, cum Olympiam venisset, gloriatus est, cuncta paene audiente Graecia, nihil esse ulla in arte rerum omnium, quod ipse nesciret; nec solum has artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometriam, musicam, litterarum cognitionem et poetarum, atque illa, quae de naturis rerum, quae de hominum moribus, quae de rebus publicis dicerentur: sed anulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se sua manu confecisse.

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Populus Atheniensis Phocionem patriā pepulit. *NEP.*
The Athenian people drove Phocion from his country.

The Ablative of Origin is used with Verbs, chiefly Participles, implying descent or origin :

Tantalo prognatus, Pelope natus.
Descended from Tantalus, son of Pelops.

18.

1. The death of Hannibal freed the Romans from fear.
2. No one is free from blame.
3. We are in need of brave soldiers.
4. They stripped the town of defenders.
5. The Helvetii did not abstain from wrong.
6. Caesar calls the soldiers away from the battle.
7. The praetors kept the crowd from the forum.
8. Tarquin, the last king of the Romans, was expelled from the city.
9. The murderers abandoned their attempt.
10. Hippocrates was descended from a Syracusan family.
11. Caesar cut off the enemy from their supplies.
12. He was descended from Hercules.
13. I will relieve you of this load.
14. Love of virtue ought to restrain us from wrong.
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8. Leave nothing undone¹ to avenge your brother.
9. It was² all through you that I did not defeat the enemy.
10. We shall not prevent them doing that.

III. INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

15. Clauses containing Indirect Questions have a verb in the conjunctive, and are joined by interrogative pronouns or conjunctions with the principal verb :

Quæsit cur hæc fecissem.
He inquired why I had done this.

Rogaverunt quando futurum esset ut pons conficeretur.
They asked when the bridge would be finished.

NOTE 1.—The principal verb need not be of an interrogative character :

Moneo quid faciendum sit.
I warn you what you ought to do.

NOTE 2.—The conjunctions *if, whether*, must never be translated by *si, sive*, but by *-ne, num, nonne* :

Dic mihi num valeat.
Tell me if he is well.

NOTE 3.—For a future conjunctive passive the periphrastic forms *futurum sit, fuerit, esset* (followed by *ut* and conjunctive) must be used.

NOTE 4.—*Nescio quis, nescio quomodo* (*some one, somehow*) are treated as simple expressions and do not take the conjunctive :

Nescio quis venit.
Some one came.

¹ Prætermitto.

² Sto.

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46 *Notanda Quaedam.*

4. Caius swore that he would never do anything that was unworthy of a Roman citizen.
5. The river was so rapid that the army could not cross without great danger.
6. The boy asked me whether the old man had lived all his life at Gades.
7. He advised us to be mindful of the shortness of life.
8. He has been made heir to the whole estate.
9. I hope the poor citizens will be spared.
10. You are weak compared to him.

LXVIII.

1. The Senate was nearly all on the side of Hannibal.
2. The dictator swore that if no one followed he would die alone for his country.
3. He ordered the centurion not to kill the prisoners.
4. Who is there that does not love the old generals of Rome?
5. He gave the soldiers two pounds of corn apiece.

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ēquītātus,	-ūs,	<i>cavalry.</i>
pēdītātus,	-ūs,	<i>infantry.</i>
mānus,	-ūs,	<i>band.</i>
tripertito,		<i>in three divisions.</i>
quam maxīmus,	-i -ae -ī,	<i>as great as possible.</i>
hābeo,	(2),	<i>hold (levy).</i>
convēnio,	-vēni -ventum,	<i>assemble.</i>
conscribo,	-psi -ptum,	<i>enrol.</i>
compāro,	(1),	<i>raise.</i>
cōgo,	coēgi, coactum,	<i>collect, compel.</i>

39. [xxxvi.] War (Service).

stipendium,	-ii,	<i>pay, service, tribute.</i>
missio,	-ōnis,	<i>discharge.</i>
millītia,	-ae,	<i>warfare, military service.</i>
sācrāmentum,	-ī,	<i>oath.</i>
tiro,	-ōnis,	<i>recruit.</i>
vētērānus,	-ī,	<i>veteran.</i>
immūnitas,	-ātis,	<i>exemption.</i>
ēmēriti,	-ōrum	<i>soldiers who have served their time.</i>
vexillārii,	-ōrum,	<i>reserve forces.</i>
in verba jūro,	(1),	<i>swear (according to a formulary).</i>
mēreor,	-ītus,	<i>serve, deserve.</i>
millito,	(1),	<i>serve (as a soldier).</i>

40. [xxxvii.] War (Camp).

tābernāculum,	-ī,	<i>tent.</i>
praetōrium,	-ii,	<i>general's tent.</i>
porta dēcūmāna,	-ae -ae,	<i>main gate of camp.</i>
castra hiberna,	-ōrum,	<i>winter camp.</i>
castra aestiva,	-ōrum,	<i>summer camp.</i>
castra stātiva,	-ōrum,	<i>stationary camp.</i>
āpertus,	-ī -ae -ī,	<i>open, unprotected.</i>

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[16]

2. What is the difference in meaning between the singular and plural of—*comitium*, *littera*, *ludus*, *tabula*?

3. Translate—what does it matter to me? accused of embezzlement; a house of marble; the day after the battle; after the rising of the sun; do not lie; more than three months; to Naples; lighter than gold; at least; at length.

4. Explain the forms—*quī*, *sultis*, *viden*, *fervit*.

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6. Turn into *oratio recta*—(1) *Dixit eum si hoc diceret, errare.* (2) *Dixit eum si hoc diceret, erraturum esse.* (3) *Dixit eum si hoc dixisset, erraturum fuisse.*

7. Explain the figures in—(1) *Pateris libamus et auro.* (2) *Insaniens sapientia.* (3) *Superbos Tarquini fascēs.* (4) *Scuta latentia condunt.* (5) *Dulce loquens Lalage.*

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11. Give an example of *coepi* in passive construction.

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	V.	φίλιε	φιλιά	φίλιον
	A.	φίλιον	φιλιάν	φίλιον
	G.	φιλίου	φιλιάς	φιλίου
	D.	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
Dual		φιλίῳ φιλίου	φιλίῳ φιλίου	φιλίῳ φιλίου
Plural	N. V.	φίλιοι	φίλιαι	φίλια
	A.	φιλίους	φιλίας	φίλια
	G.	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
	D.	φιλίοις	φιλίαῖς	φιλίοις

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Singular	N.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσοῦν
	V.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσοῖν
	A.	χρῦσοῦν	χρῦσῇν	χρῦσοῦν
	G.	χρῦσοῦ	χρῦσῆς	χρῦσοῦ
	D.	χρῦσῶ	χρῦσῇ	χρῦσῶ
Dual		χρῦσῶ χρῦσοῖν	χρῦσῶ χρῦσοῖν	χρῦσῶ χρῦσοῖν
Plural	N. V.	χρῦσοί	χρῦσαί	χρῦσᾶ
	A.	χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσᾶς	χρῦσᾶ
	G.	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν	χρῦσῶν
	D.	χρῦσοῖς	χρῦσαῖς	χρῦσοῖς

Decline also : ἀπλοῦς, *simple* ; ἀργυροῦς, *of silver*.

Note 1.—Adjectives in -ous *pure* (like ἀργυροῦς) keep the α all through the Feminine Singular.

Note 2.—The methods of contraction should be carefully noted (cf. p. 5).

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53 ἀγαθῶν] [R. 113.]

54 ἀντελάβετο] lit. 'took by the hand,' i.e. 'helped.' [R. 112.]

55 καθὼς...ἡμῶν] These words form a parenthesis; 'that He might remember mercy (*even as He spake unto our fathers*) toward Abraham and his seed for ever.'

αἰῶνα] Cf. § 121. 46.

48. 1 ἐγένετο...ἐξηλθεν] ἐγένετο is a translation of a Hebrew formula of transition; the verb which follows is sometimes connected with καί, sometimes, as here, has no connecting particle.

ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις] i.e. at the time of or shortly after the Annunciation.

ἀπογράφεσθαι] Either passive, 'should be enrolled,' or middle, 'should enrol themselves.' The ἀπογραφή was a registration, generally for purposes of taxation. Every Roman subject was liable to a capitation tax.

πᾶσαν τὴν οἰκουμένην] sc. γῆν, 'all the habitable world,' i.e. the Roman Empire.

2 αὐτῇ...Κυρηνίου] 'this was the first enrolment made,' lit. 'this enrolment took place as the first.' Quirinius was Governor of Syria in A.D. 6, ten years after this time. St. Luke has therefore been charged with a grave error in assigning the enrolment to Quirinius. It is probable however that Quirinius was twice governor of Syria, once in B.C. 4, when he began the census, and once in A.D. 6, when he carried it to completion.

τῆς Συρίας] [R. 95.]

3 ἀπογράφεσθαι] Infinitive of purpose.

4 Βηθλέєм] 'the house of bread.' Joseph might have got himself registered at Nazareth, but the Jewish practice seems to have been to go to one's native town. The birth of Christ

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2. Do not go away till I come.
3. Surely you do not say so?

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je m'en irai tu t'en iras il s'en ira [irons nous nous en vous vous en irez ils s'en iront	je m'en irais tu t'en irais il s'en irait n. n. en irions v. v. en iriez ils s'en iraient	que je m'en aille que tu t'en ailles qu'il s'en aille que n. n. en allions que v. v. en alliez qu'ils s'en aillent	que je m'en allasse que tu t'en allasses qu'il s'en allât que n. n. en allussions que v. v. en allassiez qu'ils s'en allassent	va-t'en allons-nous-en allez-vous-en
je battrai	je battrais	que je batte	que je battisse	bata battons battaes
je boirai tu boiras il boira nous boirons vous boirez ils boiront	je boirais tu boirais il boirait nous boirions vous boiriez ils boiraient	que je boive que tu boives qu'il boive que nous buvions que vous buviez qu'ils boivent	que je busse que tu bussez qu'il bât que nous bussions que vous bussiez qu'ils bussent	bois buvoons buvez
je connaîtrai tu connaîtras il connaîtra nous connaîtrons vous connaîtrez ils connaîtront	je connaîtrais tu connaîtrais il connaîtrait n. connaîtrions vous connaîtriez ils connaîtraient	que je connaisse que tu connaisses qu'il connaisse que n. connaissions que vous connaissiez qu'ils connaissent	que je connusse que tu connusses qu'il connût que n. connussions que vous connussiez qu'ils connussent	connais connaissons connaissez
je courrai	je courrais	que je cours	que je courusse	cours courons courage
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2. Distinguish—il me rit au nez, il rit de mon nez ; excellent, excellent ; différant, différent ; le cours, la cour ; le tour, la tour ; vers, vert, le ver ; faire grâce, faire une grâce ; un écrivain malheureux, un malheureux écrivain.

3. What is the place of the adverb in a French sentence ? Translate—I have slept well.

4. Give the masculine of—actrice, hôtesse, institutrice, bergère, jumelle, vache, de laquelle, joyeuse, grasses, sotté, citoyenne ; and the plural of—joujou, nez, chacal, sous-officier.

5. What tenses are formed from the present participle ? Give examples, and any exceptions you know.

6. Translate—

1. I have passed you the salt.

2. Have you left the door open ?

3. I have given your father the book I promised him.

4. Who is there ? It is he.

5. I will give it him if you like.

7. Write the infinitive of—mis, sert, envoient, dû, fait, vu, ouvert.

8. Derive—agneau, aigu, ajouter, âme, arriver.

9. Why should the first person plural of *gémir* end in *-issons*, and that of *sentir* in *-ons* ? What was the old form of *il aime* ?

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(1) This to the gentle Critias.

(2) Then I die happy.

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